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VOL. XXVI NO. 239 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Colonies Out To Combat German Claim

HISTORY Will Judge This TRAGEDY

DR. BENES BIDS FAREWELL TO NATION

"Special To The Chronicle"
PRAGUE, Oct. 5.

BIDDING FAREWELL TO THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN NATION, AFTER HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE PRESIDENCY, DR BENES SAID:—

I appeal to all of you to remember that the common fatherland of Czechs and Slovaks is in danger, and that you have to stand together unified and devoted to the principal idea in this fateful hour.

Further I appeal to all of you to preserve order, stand united and show devotion and brotherhood, because the State is the nation, and all of you put together from the nation. Forget your disagreements and work for the common ideal—Nation and State. Take your inspiration from the past and do not forget the future. I firmly believe in further successful development of our nation and its future mission. I conclude with expressing my profound faith in these eternal strength of our nation, its energy, ideals of liberty, law and justice for which the Nation so many times fought and we always gained victory.

MY DECISION IS NECESSARY FROM THE POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW AND SHOULD NOT BE INTERFRETED IN THE SENSE THAT I AM LEAVING THE BOAT IN STORM. I ONLY WANTED TO MAKE POLITICAL CHANGES POSSIBLE INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY. AS A CITIZEN OF THE STATE AND PATRIOT I WILL CONTINUE TO WORK FOR THE WELFARE OF THE NATION AND THE REPUBLIC.

In the course of his broadcast, Dr. Benes said:—

"I have just sent a letter to Premier General Syrovy advising him about my resignation from the Presidential office. I am now addressing you, my friends, legionaries, soldiers, and all those who associated and co-operated with me, in the moment of taking leave of you. It was my own and free decision which I made, after having consulted political and constitutional circles.

It was my intention to resign immediately after the notification of the results of the Munich Conference, but I have postponed the step until the new responsible Government was formed. My resignation was based on many international phenomena which, particularly during the past three years, brought about new situations changing day by day, so that the European balance of power was continually shifting and changing. These changes were not only to the disadvantage of our country, but also to the disadvantage of our friends. I have continuously tried to adjust our politics to the new trends, but the events were progressing with unexpected alacrity. We did the utmost in our power to counteract the effect of this development, which had its climax in our nationalistic struggles.

To show our goodwill, we went to the limit of possible concessions. Our internal problem grew into an international one, and led finally to a grave international conflict in which we were expected to protect our frontiers with our army. We did the preparations so effectively that our movements were respected by everybody, friends and enemies. The European catastrophe was emminent. At this moment, Four Powers held a conference, on which it was decided what sacrifices we must

(Continued on page 12, col. 4)

No General Election: No World Conference

CHAMBERLAIN CARRIES DAY IN COMMONS

Produces Fan Mail As Proof Of Wisdom Of His Policy

LONDON, Oct. 6.

In the House of Commons, the Government motion of confidence was carried by 366 votes to 144.

The Opposition amendment to the motion was defeated by 369 votes to 150.

ANOTHER OPPOSITION DEFEAT

Opposition to the proposed adjournment of the House of Commons until November 1, the date to which it was adjourned last July, was offered by Opposition Labourites and Liberals.

Major C. R. Attlee considered that the House should maintain a continuous watch over international affairs.

The Liberal Leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, thought that the Prime Minister should have rest, and the departments enabled to adjust themselves rapidly to the changing situation; but Parliament should meet on October 18.

The House divided and decided by 313 votes to 150 to adjourn at the close of to-day until November 1.—Reuter.

GOOD WORD FOR CHAMBERLAIN

Commons Debate Adjourned

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Unsparing praise for the Premier's peace efforts was forthcoming towards the end of the debate from Mr. McGovern (I.L.P.) who was recently cycling from Prague to Vienna and Berlin. He said that he was staggered by the immensity of preparation for a modern war, and shuddered at the prospects for humanity, if the machine was let loose, and he thanked God, when in Vienna he heard that Mr. Chamberlain was coming to discuss matters.

Mr. McGovern did not subscribe to the system or policy of the Government but, "if the man at the head of affairs averts war and gives a breathing space for reason to operate, we may say generously, 'Well done,' thou good and faithful servant'." (Loud prolonged Conservatives' cheer).

"I disagree with the policy of war, and if it had come, we of the Independent Labour Party would not have supported it, but we are not goading Government into a war and then running away afterwards."

CHAMBERLAIN WINDS UP

Mr. Chamberlain winding up the debate declared that he had been charged with cowardice, weakness, presumption and stupidity. He had been accused of bringing the country to the edge of war. He had been denied the merit of snatching it back to safety. Some of those, who made the accusations, had quickly forgotten conditions of the last week. "Nobody who has been through what I had to go through day after day, face to face with the thought that the last resort will be I and I alone who had to say that yes or no which would decide the fate of millions of my fellow countrymen, their wives and families—nobody who has been through that, can readily forget it. For that reason, I am not here in a mood to try and see what I can do in the way of a retort."

HORRORS OF WAR

Mr. Chamberlain added that war to-day was different not only in degree but in kind, to what it used to be. When a war started to-day, in the very first hour, before any professional soldier, sailor or airman had been touched, it would strike the workman, clerk, the man in the street or bus, his wife and children and their homes. When he thought of things of that kind, one could not ask the people to accept the prospect of that kind. One could not force them into the position where they would have to accept it, unless one felt and could make them feel that the cause for which they were going to fight, was a vital cause, transcending all ordinary human values, and a cause which they could point, if victory was some day won and say that the cause was safe.

THOSE CHAMBERLAIN FANS

Mr. Chamberlain stated that since he went to Berchtesgaden, 20,000 letters and telegrams had been delivered at 10 Downing Street. He was only able to look into a tiny fragment of them, but he had seen enough to know that the people who wrote them did not feel that they had a cause in that they were asked to go to war in order that the Sudetens should not join the Reich. That was the answer to those who said that we should have told Germany weeks ago that if her army crossed the Czech border we were at war with her. We had no treaty obligations and no legal liabilities to Czechoslovakia.

FRANCE CONFRONTED

There was also the matter of the British Empire. Did they always remember that the self-governing dominions were affected by the issues of peace or war. They had a right to consultation, before we took steps which might have incalculable consequences to them. Supposing France was under treaty obligations to Czechoslovakia, and supposing France had gone to her assistance by virtue of that treaty, were we to say that we would not go to the assistance of France, if in consequence, she became involved with Germany. We should have been false to our obligations. Therefore, it would not have been enough to have told Czechoslovakia that we have nothing to do with her. It would have been necessary that France should also say that.

SAVIOUR OF CZECHS

To accuse us of betrayal by the advice we gave to Czechoslovakia was simply preposterous. What we did was to save her from annihilation and give her the chance of a new life as a new state, which, even if it involved loss of territory and fortifications, would perhaps enable her to enjoy and develop a future national existence in neutrality and security, comparable with Switzerland, therefore, Mr Chamberlain

(Continued on page 7, col. 6)

Czechs And Slovaks As Equal Partners

Zilina Congress Favours Autonomy Within Federated State

PRAGUE, Oct. 6.

The Slovak Congress at Zilina decided to favour autonomy within a federated State, with Czechs and Slovaks as partners of equal rank.

It was decided to appoint immediately a Government of five members presided over by Dr. Tisot, Leader of the Autonomous Party. Ministers for Foreign Affairs and National Defence and probably Finance and Justice will be Federal representatives, equally representing Czechs and Slovaks. Their meeting will probably be presided over by the President of the Republic. Slovakia will have its own Diet.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN FLAG IN CZECH TERRITORY

PRAGUE, Oct. 6.

It is reported from Komarom town on the Danube, partly in Hungary and partly in Czechoslovakia, that the Hungarian flag is flown on the municipal buildings on the Czech side. The bridges uniting both banks of the Danube opened to traffic, and thousands of Hungarians are pouring into Komarom to fraternise with their brethren on the Czech side. It is reliably reported that Czech frontier troops are being withdrawn. It is expected that to-morrow, a commission will be set up to decide where a plebiscite is to take place and in what circumstances.—Reuter.

CZECH-HUNGARIAN CLASH

PRAGUE, Oct. 6.

Czechoslovak Government, replying to a Hungarian note demanding symbolic cession of a part of territory as a guarantee of good faith, asks Budapest to exercise patience.

The reply points out that owing to reconstruction of the Cabinet and other internal political developments they are unable to give immediate consideration to the Hungarian demands.

Meanwhile, it is officially stated that the Hungarian irregulars who crossed the frontier at Feledince and attacked municipal buildings have been recalled by the Hungarian military authorities. Some were killed and wounded on both sides during the skirmishes.—Reuter.

REFUGEES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Lord Mayor of London opened the Mansio House Fund for the relief of the refugees of Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

STORM SITUATION

3 A.M.

As we go to Press the storm in the city seems to have eased a little. The sky is still overcast. Drizzling continues.

(Details on page 2.)

A picture taken outside the Fuhrerhaus showing the statesmen leaving after the "Munich Betrayal". It shows Hitler & Mussolini leaving with Field-Marshal Ciano (right) ItalianCiano right) Italian Foreign Minister, with Herr Hess and Herr Himmler behind.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL

Personnel Of Board Of Conciliation

Members Found To Be Interested In Industry Will Be Disqualified, Says Kher

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, Oct. 6.

Fairly good progress was made by the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day with the Trade Disputes Bill. It could be stated that it was a record day, inasmuch as, for the first time since the Second Reading was taken up, seven clauses were passed in a day to-day.

Owing to the tactics of the Opposition the House has been able to dispose of during the last 25 days during which the Bill had been under discussion only 22 of the 84 clauses of the Bill. About 160 out of 500 amendments have been talked out, practically each one of them being decided by division.

So far there have been 79 divisions, eight of which occurred to-day.

TILL MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER!

While discussing with a prominent leader who has been taking leading part in the debate I gathered that they hope to carry it on for another 200 hours at least with the present measure. At this rate the House will have to sit at least till the middle of November what with five days for non-official work and Government's anxiety to get through the Bill regarding the confiscated lands. They might break up for about four or five days for Divali and continue till about the 15th of November and Government will move to Bombay just about that time.

TWO MORE CONGRESS M.L.As

To-day the strength of the Congress Party in the Assembly is 89 though only about half the number are present in the House. Their number is shortly to increase by at least two if not more. Mr. D. W. Raut, the Leader of the Peasants' Party and Mr. Kanji Kerson, a Member of the Party, are expected to become members of the Congress party by signing the Congress pledge.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Members were still talking about the able manner in which Speaker, the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, managed yesterday's attempt by opposition members to create a scene in the House when the Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed discussion of Trades Disputes Bill this noon.

A talk among members shows that the attempt to create trouble inside the House would be continued by some members of the Opposition to-day also and that would be after the House had sat for four and a half hours—timings of the House during last sessions.

REGISTRAR'S POWERS

Discussion of the clause giving powers to Registrar to summon witnesses, filing affidavits etc. was resumed.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala opposing the Clause said that as originally contemplated the Registrar was a mere recorder of registrations and declarations by Unions. He was against executive powers being given to this officer. He feared that those powers would be misused.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar opposing the Clause said that though originally it was stated that the work of Registrar was so simple one, here it was that Government were giving penalising powers to an officer who was bound to terrorise workers. He was after all a servant of the Government in power and had to carry out the intentions of Government. He felt sure that powers would be used to harass workers. After all no Government could be expected to be impartial. He felt that wide powers of Registrar were bound to be misused.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta reiterated that powers would be misused by Registrar. They would be abused by an irresponsible officer. While powers under the Civil Procedure Code were being given to an officer he felt that the Evidence Act would not be applicable. He urged that Government should keep these facts in mind while framing the rules. He also wanted that these rules should be placed on the Assembly table before they became operative.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar felt that there was absolutely no need to

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

WANT ASSURANCE FROM COLONIAL SECRETARY

Indo-European Move In Daressalaam And Nairobi

DARESSALAAM, Oct. 6.

Statements reported to have been made during the Munich negotiations regarding German Colonial claims have caused considerable consternation among all sections of the community here.

As a result, a movement is afoot to conduct a campaign against any transfer of Colony.

The Central Committee representing Europeans and Indians, has decided as a preliminary measure, to cable to the Joint East Africa Board pointing out their serious alarm at the prospect of an early development of German claims, and asking the Board to obtain from Mr. Malcolm Macdonald an immediate assurance, in view of repeated pledges, that Tanganyika was an essential part of the British Empire. Other influential quarters in Britain are also to be advised that the inhabitants are taking up the matter with their respective Governments.

A Nairobi message says that enrolments in Tanganyika League, a body pledged to resist to the utmost, the return of Tanganyika to Germany, are pouring in from all parts of East Africa.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE OF PALESTINE

MacDonald To See Iraq Minister To Find Way Out Of Muddle

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald discussed the position in Palestine with Doctor Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organisation. Mr. MacDonald has also arranged to see the Iraq Foreign Minister, who, it is understood, advocates the conversion of Palestine from a mandatory territory to an independent state, allied to Britain and governed under a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly. The plan suggests local autonomy to Arab and Jewish towns in educational and municipal affairs. Also no further Jewish immigration is to be permitted.—Reuter.

NEWS ABOUT MARSHAL BLUECHER

Moscow On Tokio Report

TOKIO, Oct. 6.

A Japanese agency message, which "Reuter" gives with all due reserve, states that according to unconfirmable information "reaching certain quarters in Tokio", Marshal Bluecher, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, has committed suicide at Moscow yesterday.

But a Moscow message states:—"Nothing is known here of the Tokio report which is regarded as probably inaccurate. The name of the Marshal has not been mentioned for several weeks in connection with Red Army Conferences in the Far East.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE INDISPOSED

Since his arrival in the City on Thursday, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose is indisposed. He had a temperature of 103 degrees and was examined by his doctor. It is understood that Dr. Jivraj Mehta will examine him to-day (Friday). Meanwhile, he has cancelled all his engagements in the City.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Tutor knowing French to coach girl student of Matric at Bandra. Apply stating terms to Box No. 10881, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Business Manager for a local office. Security essential Apply stating salary expected and security offered. Box No. 10878 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted thirteen Branch Clerks. Salary Rs. 30 to 50. Respectable Gentlemen preferred. Box No. 10864, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Sales Managers on Rs. 100 plus T. A. to sell Radio and musical instruments on hire purchase system. Apply Watson and Co., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta. (10872)

Wanted Experienced Graduates in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics and History for High School in Kathiawar. Pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 100. B.T. preferable. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9631, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A tutor and guardian for the heir-apparent of an Indian State. Pay Rs. 1,000 p.m. or thereabout according to qualifications. Apply before 15th October to Box No. 9539 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted—1,000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing, Auto-Suggestion, etc., by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp. Prof. Rudra, 1005, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10597)

Advertiser desirous learn Astrology, Western system. Apply with terms to Box No. 10880, "Bombay Chronicle."

335. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale one World's Library of best books. Cost price Rs. 140, offering at Rs. 110. Write Box No. 10867, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10876 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-6-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SALE OF SCRAP.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

An Auction will be held on 12th and 13th October, 1938, at Ajmer Stores Depot for sale of approximately 1,700 tons scrap consisting of C. I., W. I. and Steel Scrap, Rails, Drums, Electrical and miscellaneous materials. Further particulars, conditions of auction including terms for refund of Railway fare can be obtained on application to the "Superintendent of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Ajmer." (9568)

DISPOSAL OF STEAM CRANES.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, G. I. P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, has available for disposal one 3 ton steam coaling crane at Bhusawal and four 7 ton steam cranes, two available in Jhansi Workshops, and two in Matunga Workshops. Any persons interested in the purchase of these cranes are requested either to call at his office, or apply by writing, for further information not later than 31st October 1938.

9601.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHHOTALAL HARINARAYAN VYAS alias CHHOTALAL H. VYAS of Kadod Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as Sub-Agent for Insurance Companies, residing at Kadod, Taluka Bardoli, District Surat.

(1) RAMNIKLAL MANCHHARAM VYAS of Bardoli (2) Dr. RAMANLAL MANISHANKER VYAS, of Kadod (3) CHHOTUBHAI AMBELAL DESAI, of Kadod, (4) HIRALAL MANCHHARAM SHAH of Kadod and (5) AMBALAL KUSALRAM DESAI, of Valod, all Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at Bardoli, Kadod, Kadod, Surat in Surat District and at Vyara in the Territory of H.H. the Gaekwad of Baroda executors to the tenor of the Will and Codicil of the deceased abovenamed. .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 24th day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 24th day of September, 1938.

Messrs. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND, Petitioners' Attorneys.

(9640)

Public Notices

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The Board of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., decided today to recommend to the shareholders the payment of the dividend of Re. 1- per share free of income-tax for the year ended the 30th June 1938.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October, 1938. (9642)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. GOVIND ARJUN has presented an application to the Collector of Bombay, for permission to remove his Toddy Shop No. 33 for the retail sale of Toddy from Bapu Khote Street to two rooms of a Chawl belonging to Mr. H. Chhotani on Miya Chhotani Road.

If any one residing in the neighbourhood of the proposed Shop has any objections to urge, he should communicate them in writing to the undersigned within 15 days from this date.

(Sd.) P. A. REPORTER, Superintendent of Excise, Bombay,

for Collector of Bombay. Bombay Collector's Office, Excise Department: Dated 1st Oct. 1938.

9635.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Nagaji Motiji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Amabai widow of Mahomed Kasam Lakhtani in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th March 1934 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property this day Friday the 7th day of October 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring 108 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector Cadastral Survey No. 1618 of Mandvi Division with the dwelling house assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2772, Street No. 61 situate at Tandel Street.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

RAJA GOPICHAND
FROM TO-MORROW AT
PLAZA

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
4th WEEK of
PUBLIC APPROVAL
THE GREAT EPIC OF EMANCIPATION
Poornima
AT
KRISHNA
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45. Sat Sun.: 2-30 p.m. Matinee.

PRAKASH
'POORNIMA' SONG HITS AVAILABLE ON H.M.V.

Low-lying Parts Inundated

Traffic Dislocated: Trees Uprooted: Huts Blown Up

Velocity Of Wind Yesterday Recorded To Be 50 M.P.H.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS IS SUCH AS TO SUGGEST THAT THE MONSOON HAS SET IN AGAIN.

This is the time generally when monsoon bids good-bye till the next year, but the weather yesterday and to-day dashes the hopes of those who were looking forward to dry days.

The Weather Prophets for the past few days assured the public that the dry weather would set in soon and every day practically dry weather has been expected, but the Monsoon has challenged the Weather Expert and the sudden change in weather shows that it is not receding or likely to recede for the present.

LAST NIGHT PEOPLE IN THEIR BEDS WERE IN THE GRIP OF TERROR, AS A CYCLONE WITH TERRIFIC GUSTS OF WIND WAS PASSING OVER THEIR HEADS.

Almost every half-minute roofs, doors and windows were shaken by a wind of terrific speed and velocity. No one had the courage to face the cyclone which was one of the worst ever experienced in the City and Suburbs.

Window glasses were smashed and trees at many places were uprooted by the terrible blast of wind. The rain too was pouring down concurrently with the gusts of wind and those used to spend their nights out till the early hours of the morning were forced to remain indoors.

At Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Esplanade Road, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Agripada and, in fact, all throughout the City, trees were uprooted and traffic was blocked.

The G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway local and through service were affected by the inclemency of the weather and trains were late by half an hour or more. The Frontier Mail carrying the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was late by half an hour on account of the cyclonic weather. The Port authorities had warned the steamers and small boats lying in the Bombay harbour of the approach of the cyclone yesterday and precautionary measures were taken in advance to prevent any mishap.

On account of the heavy rain in the city and all over the Presidency, vegetables and fruits parcels are not coming as before and prices have gone high. Fish markets are seen empty for the past few days as no fishing boats are going out of the harbour and the hotels have to supply cold fish to their patrons instead of fresh fish. The city particularly to-day has to live on restricted ration.

CLOUDY WEATHER WHOLE DAY

To-day there has been no sunshine at all. No one could say whether it is daybreak, noon or sunset owing to the cloudy weather all throughout the day. Although the cyclone has moderated since early morning, the wind is still stormy and the rain is still falling. Last night it rained 3.11 inches bringing the total to 85.17. The rainfall this year is 18.17 in excess than the normal.

The latest report regarding last night's cyclone show that it has crossed the sea eastward and is 70 miles off from Bombay. It is proceeding eastward and one cannot say what amount of damage it will do on the way before its force is spent.

TREES UPROOTED.

Residents of the suburbs had an anxious night when the cyclone was passing over their heads. Hundreds of trees were uprooted and the roads at several places were blocked and strewn with wreckage.

At Andheri a huge tree was dislodged on the Andheri-Kurla road. As this occurred just outside the police lines, a relief corps of sepoys was deputed to remove the debris. Between Goregaon and Jogeshwari, however, the main road was completely blocked. A large tree had fallen leaving a narrow passage for vehicles but a bullock cart, negotiating the pass, fell into the ditch, got stuck and the road became impassable. Occupants of motor cars had to go to the Goregaon station and avail themselves of the half flooded electric trains with wet seats.

AT MATUNGA.

At Matunga a number of trees were dislodged or bent by the cyclone. The weather was so inclement to-day that a number of people wanted to take a "French noliday" but they could not inform their bosses of their inability to attend the offices as even telephones were out of order! The taxis, and victoria drivers reaped a good harvest to-day as they never did before during this monsoon season.

HINDMATA
CINEMA
DADAR—G.I.P.
TAMIL TALKIE:
NAVEENA, & VIKRAMA STHREE SAHASAM
Featuring:
Miss T. S. KRISHNAVENI
Mr. T. K. SUNDARAPPA
ON 9TH OCT. AT 10-30 A. M.

OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
A LADIES' SHOW TO-DAY: 1-30 P. M.
SARASWATI'S FILMUSICAL
"RAJA GOPICHAND"

MINERVA
THE HOME OF GREAT FILMS
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA'S MOVING MOVIE
"VASANTI"
Starring:
THE LOVELY NASEEM with a TALENTED Cast.

The BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:——————:DADAR
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
TO-DAY THE LAST DAY!
WARNER'S COLOUR PICTURE:
"GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN"
TO-MORROW: 8th OCT., 1938:
Entirely in TECHNICOLOR:
"EBB TIDE"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

STORM WORKS HAVOC

Trees, gigantic and small, uprooted in several parts of the city, coolies employed by the Public Works Department and the Municipality working in frantic haste to clear the fallen branches of trees, electric wires fallen in several places bear testimony to the ravages wrought by yesterday's strong gale and pitiless rain.

Such showers and wind are almost unprecedented for the month of October. Footpath sleepers passed one of the worst nights yesterday, moving from place to place from shelter to shelter, driven by the fury of the wind. Branches of trees snapped and fell on the road. In some places, huge trees were uprooted resulting in the roads being blocked. Near the J. J. Hospital alone, about 14 trees were uprooted.

The low-lying parts of the city are almost unpassable and even motor cars have to cut through water.

Electric installations went out of order in several places making confusion worse confounded. Several buildings were consequently plunged in utter darkness. Residents of several ramshakle buildings at Kamatipura and Madanpura vacated their buildings this morning fearing building collapse.

One house is said to have collapsed at Ville Parle Road East.

A huge tree near Bhandhop railway station fell on the railway track resulting in the dislocation of the local trams for more than half an-hour.

STEAMER RUNS AGROUND

Cyclone Havoc In Sea

Thursday, 8 p. m.

It rained all throughout the day incessantly, and, therefore, the low lying areas in the City remained flooded. The tramway traffic was very much dislocated and disorganised all throughout the day, and the Tramway Company's officials had to go about the City to advise the staff regarding the regulation of the traffic.

CYCLONE HAVOC

Although the cyclone swept over the City with the intensity of over fifty miles an hour last night, followed by continuous rain throughout the day, it is very gratifying to note that not one case of house collapse occurred although there are a number of jerry buildings in the City. The people are, however, panic-stricken at the gloom cast by the clouds the whole day proceeded by storms of cyclonic weather last night.

The J. J. Hospital compound presented a very dismal appearance as more than a dozen trees fell with a terrific crash, and threw the patients and the staff of the hospital into considerable panic.

TILES SWEPT OFF

A number of buildings in the city had their tiles from the roofs swept off in the hurricane. Even the Bombay High Court was not immune from this catastrophe as a number of tiles came down with a crash, which threw the people round about into considerable terror. As a number of schools in the City were closed for the day and many offices allowed their office staff to go home earlier than usual, there was not much rush of traffic in the evening. All the same, those who had to go long distance, had either to wade their way through water or to go by taxis or hack victorias.

Judging from the present state of weather in the city dry weather is not expected again at least for two days more.

"DAYAVATI" AGROUND

The coastal steamer "Dayavati", owned by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company ran aground near Malpe off Mangalore and there is no hope of salvaging her. This steamer left Bombay for Mangalore with passengers and cargo on the 27th September. On the 29th September, while nearing Malpe, it ran aground on one of the rocks. In spite of the heavy rain and rough sea, all the passengers were landed safely. A salvage corps rushed from Bombay but all efforts to rescue her were in vain. Much of the cargo has been saved but the vessel is likely to be abandoned.

AREAS FLOODED

A round late in the evening in the City showed traffic entirely disorganised. Between Charni Road and Prarthna Samaj, it was like a lake and it was impossible for the vehicular traffic to pass. The tramway service was entirely suspended. Likewise from Parel to Dadar area there was nothing but water rushing like a river in flood. The bus service was maintained in spite of the abnormal condition of the roads. Even at Warden Road, there was knee-deep water and the "B" route bus service was diverted from Tardeo.

TRAM SERVICE DISORGANISED

The tramway service was considerably disorganised owing to the heavy rains in the city. The tramway tracks between Victoria Gardens and Dadar were flooded and consequently the regular tramway service was suspended in the afternoon. Likewise, Gowalia Tank, Madanpura, Kalbadevi and Nul Bazar having been flooded the tramway service in those localities also were suspended.

Rainfall figures at St. George Hospital are not available.

Rainfall figures at other places are as follows:

Byculla	3.04"
Matunga	4.68"

Total rainfall figures for the above two places are 92.76" and 85.66" respectively.

One inch and 43 cents of rain has been recorded between 8 a.m. and 12 p.m. to-day at the Colaba Observatory.

A study of rainfall figures in October during 1914-38, shows that in 1917, the observatory recorded 16 inches and 11 cents of rain for the month and in 1931, 13 inches. During the rest of the years, there was no appreciable amount of rain, except this year, which is considered to be the highest record of the kind for the few days in the month.

Already 12" of rain has been recorded although the month is not still over.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Congress Candidates From Santa Cruz

The Hon. Secretary, Santa Cruz Congress Committee, writes:—

The Bandra Municipal Election will be held in about the third week of November, 1938. For this purpose, Santa Cruz has been divided into three Wards viz., 'G', 'H' and 'I' Wards. "G" Ward consists of the whole portion west of Ghod Bunder Road. The area between Ghod Bunder Road and the Railway Lines forms "H" Ward and the portion lying on the east of Railway Lines, including Wakola and Kole Kalyan villages, forms "I" Ward.

Each of these Wards has been allocated three seats and the Congress has put up the following nine candidates for the three Wards:—

"G" Ward: Sjts. D. M. Nagarkar, T. M. Guido and V. B. Kirtikar.

"H" Ward: Smt. Gangaben Patel, Sjts. Chandulal S. Modi and Fred Selwyn.

"I" Ward: Sjts. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta, Albert D'Souza and Pandurang V. Patil.

The Municipal voters of Santa Cruz are requested not to give promises to any other candidates and reserve all their three votes for the three Congress Candidates, one vote to each only.

Further particulars in this connection can be had from:—Santa Cruz Congress Committee, Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

AIR MAIL SERVICE DIVERTED TO POONA

Owing to inclement weather the air mail service is diverted from Juhu to Poona. The air mail service was functioning from Juhu since the end of monsoon and for the past few days carried air mails from Juhu. But now until the weather is favourable, it is decided to divert all air mails to Poona. From Poona it would be carried to Ahmedabad, Karachi and England.

WHAT EXPERT SAYS

Approached by the "United Press" on the cyclonic weather prevailing in Bombay, Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, Meteorologist, Colaba Observatory, said:—

"Unsettled conditions appeared in the Bay of Bengal on the 24th September and developed into a deep depression by the morning of 26th and into a cyclonic storm by the 28th morning and crossed the North Madras coast near Masulipatam on the 29th morning. After entering the land it weakened into a depression, moved westward across the Deccan and passed out into the Arabian Sea on the 1st October. The depression continued to move towards West-north-west and its centre was about 200 miles towards West-north-west of Bombay on the 3rd and 4th. By the 5th it developed into a cyclonic storm, recurved and began to move in the North-easterly direction and crossed the coast near Daman, which is about 100 miles north of Bombay, on the 6th morning.

"The strongest wind experienced in Bombay was on the early morning of the 6th (to-day) when the wind velocity of 40 to 50 miles per hour was registered.

"It is likely to be moderate now."—United Press.

Rain Till Saturday, Says Astrologer

Ramkrishna Astrologer writes from Girgaum:

"The present uncertain condition of weather is due to the Mars and Neptune conjunction, and the same will last upto 8th October."

240 INCHES OF RAIN!

Disappointment For Matheran Season

(From A Correspondent)

MATHERAN, Oct. 5.

The October season has reopened in the most unhappy circumstances, chiefly due to unexpected heavy downpour of rain. The heavy bookings in hotels and expected visitors in bungalows were constrained to postpone their programme indefinitely, as it appears the present wet conditions will continue for some days. The total rainfall to date is now 240 inches—a colossal figure indeed. So far no damage as such is reported, except the lightning, which struck some 2 bungalows on the hill.

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How would *you* like to feel your stomach pains melt away a few moments after taking just one dose of stomach powder? You can have this joyful experience—providing you use the right stomach powder. Let Mr. P., an actual stomach sufferer, tell you which remedy to use:

"For three years," Mr. P. says, "I suffered terribly with gastritis and nervous debility, until life became a misery to me. I visited hospital, was attended by doctors and tried all sorts of so-called remedies, but of no avail. I became worse and worse and felt as though I did not care what happened, although I am only a young man.

"Then one day I made up my mind to give Maclean Brand Stomach Powder a trial. I felt relief from the first dose and after finishing the bottle I was a new man. My weight increased rapidly, and I began to eat things I had formerly shunned. A month after the first bottle I recommenced work, and now, eight months later, I am happily married."

Don't put up with stomach suffering, relief from *your* stomach pain is waiting for you now, in every bottle of the genuine MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder and Tablets. Get a bottle to-day—feel better to-morrow. Remember always to look for the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle and carton and the red seal on the carton. None other genuine. Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). From all chemists and stores.

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Don't let sun, wind and water take all the allure from your hands! Make them white smooth and soft again quickly. Rub a little Glymiel Jelly well in. It vanishes without a hint of stickiness, and soon transforms hands to romantic beauty. Glymiel, made by a secret process impossible to copy is unrivalled for hands.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

a.m.
8 Records.

p.m.
1 Market rates and announcements. 1-5 Lunch hour music. 2 Bombay Orchestra. 2-5 H. Khan Mastana. 2-30 Readings from Goverdhanram. 2-45 Some Friday Selections. 3 Sardarbai Karadgekar of Kolhapur. 5-30 Dhundiraj Paluskar (Violin). 5-45 Compositions of Dagh. 6 Our Instruments. 6-10 Similar yet different. 6-18 Dhundiraj Paluskar (Violin). 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Marathi Poetry. 7-45 Commercial news. 8 H. Khan Mastana. 8-20 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 9 News (Hindustani). 9-15 H. Khan Mastana. 9-30 News. 9-45 Big Game Hunting. 10 Ena MacDonald: Soprano. 10-15 Interlude. 10-20 Ken Mac and His Band. 11 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

p.m.
1 As in Bombay I.

61 metres (4,905 kc/s).

5-30 As in Bombay I. 11 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

a.m.
7 Recitations from Quran. 7-15 Radio Melody. 7-25 Naats. 7-45 Geets. 8 Ghazals from Daim Husain. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II.

Noon.
12 Devotion.

p.m.
1 Kalka programme. 1-38 Tangos. 2 How Cloth is made in Modern Mill. 2-15 Musical interlude. 2-20 Civics. 6 News in English. 6-5 In Hindustani. 6-10 Geets and Ghazals. 6-45 Classical music. 7 For Villagers only. 7-30 Rhythm Time. 7-40 Ghaffar Haider. 7-55 Qawwalis. 8-15 Mir and Sauda, a discussion in Hindustani. 8-30 Light music. 8-55 Classical music. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Narad's Adventure. 10 Marriage, a talk by Sir T. V. Acharya. 10-15 Classical concert. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

21.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).

12 Noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60 metres (4,995 kc/s)

p.m.
6 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Classical hits. 6-40 On the Wings of Song: Madras. 7 Classical Songs. 7-45 Instrumental Trio. 7-55 Classical music. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-45 Songs and solos. 10 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 Songs and solos (contd.). 10-55 News.

Mr. S. S. R. Iyer, Post Master, Grant Road Post Office, Bombay, whose death occurred lately at Secunderabad. Mr. Iyer had served in the postal department for over 26 years.

ART COLLEGE FOR PRIVATE AGENCIES

C. P. Government Move To Reduce Expenditure

NAGPUR, Oct. 6.

It is understood that the Government of the Central Provinces is seriously considering the question of transferring the Government Arts Colleges to privately-run institutions. The total amount of expenditure incurred in payment of salaries of the collegiate staff in the province is calculated at Rs. 5,54,173, while the income by way of tuition fees from students amounts to Rs. 1,78,917. United Press

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AROUND THE COURTS

Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.P. for Twickenham, who accompanies Lt. Col. Muirhead, Under Secretary of State for India, when the latter visits India, shortly.

BOMBAY, Thursday

Moulds and other materials for the manufacture of counterfeit coins were seized by the police when they raided yesterday a likuor shop situated at Dadyshet Agairy Lane.

Balbabhadar Mat Abadal Bansidar Matabdal and Babu Narayansingh Gopalsingh, who were arrested in this connection, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and ordered to be remanded to police custody

The curtain was rung down today in what is known as the "Suprious Drugs Case" when the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment this afternoon. A sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 was passed on Kartarsingh Makhansingh being found guilty on a charge of attempting to cheat the public. The second accused, Prithamsingh Iswarsingh, was acquitted.

The prosecution stated that the accused flooded the market with spurious drugs and Deputy Inspector Hampton, who investigated the case, raided several places in Bombay, Lahore and Amritsar. Even a well at Amritsar was drugged.

The quinine pills manufactured by the accused were found to contain only chalk and sedlitz powder which contained poison.

A record number of exhibits were put in the case.

Ramchandra Baboo and Hassanali, a peon and watchman respectively of the Currency Office, were arrested on a charge of theft of about Rs. 319.

A steel cash box kept in a wooden cupboard was broken open and its contents removed. The accused were arrested on suspicion and a sum of Rs. 175 was recovered from the rooms of the first accused.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 6.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total Since 1st June.	Difference to normal.
Agra	99	75	—	19.1	—6.9
Amraoti	89	75	0.1	40.1	+11.6
Akola	92	74	0.3	39.9	+12.5
Ahmedabad	95	78	—	19.4	—8.2
Ajmer	96	74	—	8.4	—10.0
Ahmednagar	83	—	—	33.5	+15.3
Ambala	—	—	—	—	—
Allahabad	94	74	0.3	48.8	+13.8
Benares	93	75	0.1	34.7	—1.5
Bareilly	95	76	—	33.6	—5.2
BOMBAY	82	73	3.1	85.8	+18.2
Bangalore	80	64	T	27.2	+6.1
Bhopal	85	73	0.4	48.2	—
Baroda	93	76	T	34.5	—
Belgaum	76	68	0.2	35.6	—4.6
Bahawalpore	—	—	—	—	—
Bijapur	84	69	—	27.0	+11.5
Bellary	87	74	—	21.2	+9.0
Bhavnagar	91	77	T	20.2	+0.5
Chittagong	93	79	—	87.8	+11.8
Calcutta	94	79	—	27.5	—20.6
Cuttack	92	76	—	37.7	—8.4
Cawnpore	98	76	—	49.4	+15.1
Calicut	83	74	0.6	109.7	+20.3
Colombo	84	78	0.1	17.5	—5.3
Cheerapunji	82	65	—	457.6	+138.3
Cocanada	88	75	3.5	40.9	+18.3
Cochin	83	75	T	66.0	—8.9
Dehra Dun	89	69	—	77.7	+4.3
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
Dehra I. Khan	95	71	—	2.0	—3.3
Darjeeling	72	57	—	111.2	+2.1
Desa	98	76	—	19.5	—3.9
Dalhousie	—	—	—	47.0	—10.2
Fort Sandeman	84	59	—	3.8	—1.6
Gorakhpur	97	81	—	55.3	+10.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	85	71	—	24.4	—0.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	103	73	0.1	3.6	—2.4
Indore	86	73	0.2	46.2	+15.6
Jhansi	93	76	—	34.7	+1.2
Jubbulpore	88	73	T	55.5	+5.5
Jacobabad	100	69	—	1.0	—1.3
Jaipur	97	78	—	11.3	—10.5
Karwar	82	74	0.8	101.2	—6.7
Karachi	95	74	—	4.3	—1.5
Kodaikanal	63	52	—	25.2	—
Khandwa	93	73	T	31.5	+4.5
Lucknow	95	72	0.1	54.9	+20.5
Ludhiana	101	75	0.3	8.5	—13.6
Lahore	99	67	0.5	7.8	—7.4
Lyallpur	97	68	—	7.1	—4.4
Multan	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	80	67	0.5	15.1	—0.2
Madras	94	78	0.4	14.3	—2.7
Marmagoa	82	75	0.1	84.9	—
Malegaon	89	72	0.2	26.5	+7.5
Mussoorie	70	54	0.4	55.5	+15.3
Mahableshwar	65	—	4.9	282.0	+25.5
Murree	69	43	1.8	42.0	+5.3
Mount Abu	85	69	—	38.1	—19.7
Masulipatam	90	80	0.1	23.1	—1.8
Mandalay	92	77	—	15.6	—3.5
Mangalore	84	76	0.3	121.5	+13.5
Meerut	—	—	—	16.7	—10.6
Mercara	67	63	1.3	121.4	+16.1
Nagpur	91	70	1.5	53.1	+10.0
Ootacamund	59	51	0.1	25.4	—3.3
Patna	93	82	—	54.5	+11.9
Peshawar	87	65	—	3.5	—1.2
Poona	81	70	0.2	33.5	+12.0
Pachmarhi	81	68	0.1	75.2	+3.9
Port Blair	84	75	1.5	88.0	+18.1
Quetta	77	38	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	86	70	—	41.0	—6.3
Rawalpindi	73	66	—	33.5	+10.9
Rangoon	87	76	T	77.4	+0.8
Ratnagiri	82	74	0.7	134.7	+39.8
Rajkot	95	77	—	19.0	—5.9
Sialkot	86	66	T	27.9	+5.2
Srinagar	64	48	0.5	7.5	—0.7
Sholapur	87	70	—	39.2	+17.0
Shillong	78	56	—	68.1	+10.5
Simla	71	52	0.3	41.1	—7.0
Surat	89	76	0.3	42.9	+3.8
Salem	90	73	—	24.3	+2.6
Trichinopoly	95	78	—	12.8	—0.2
Trivandrum	82	76	0.1	31.2	+1.1
Vizagapatam	91	76	0.9	33.5	+11.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

ARABIAN SEA STORM CROSSES KONKAN COAST

POONA, Oct. 6.

Cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea crossed the Konkan Coast and centred this morning near Nasik. With the strengthening of monsoon over the Andaman Sea, the depression formed in East Central Bay centred at eight hours near latitude 17 degrees longitude 90 degrees.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread along and near West Coast Central parts of the country and local along and near the Western Himalayas, in East United Provinces and North Madras Coast. A few falls are reported in Orissa, West Rajputana, Gujarat and South-East Madras Temperatures are appreciably higher than usual in the belt from Rajputana to United Provinces.

Chief amounts are: Khandala 7 inches, Manableshwar 5, Cocanada 4, Bombay 3, Port Blair, Nagpur, Pendra, Dohad and Mercara 1-1/2 Gopalpur and Murree 1, Karwar, Vizagapatam and Calingapatam 3/4.

Forecast:—Until the evening of seventh—rainfall may be fairly widespread along and near the West Coast, Western Himalayas and in central parts of the country, and local in North Madras Coast and East United Provinces. A few falls are expected in Gujarat, Rajputana Orissa and South-East Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in North Bombay Deccan, during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-10-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.9 degrees 6.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.2 degrees 2.7 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 30 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 423 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 52 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 3.11 inches

Total rainfall during the month 11.35 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 87.06 inches

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-10-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.81 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.62 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MICROSCOPES DON'T LIE

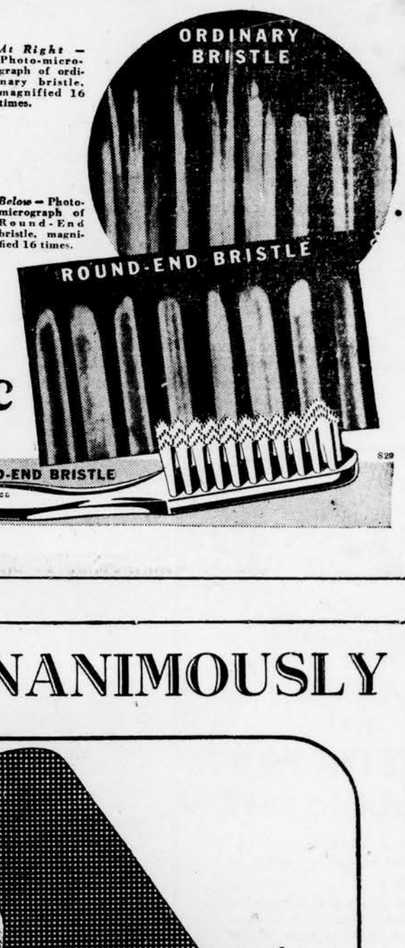
Which do you want on your gums—rough, piercing edges or smooth Round-End bristles?

Note the amazing difference between the Round-End bristles—exclusive in Prophy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brushes—and the split, scratchy bristles in all other tooth brushes. Give your gums the gentle, safe protection of this wonderful new bristle. Stop stabbing and jabbing them as you must with the bristle of all other brushes. Remember, too, that the Prophy-lac-tic Perma-Grip cleans better—reaches in and around *all* the teeth. The big end-tuft ensures this.

Insist upon genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes. Always sold in the yellow box.

At Right—Photo-micrograph of ordinary bristle, magnified 16 times.

Below—Photo-micrograph of Round-End bristle, magnified 16 times.



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Any woman who neglects the natural beauty of healthy skin and lustrous hair is failing to make use of the natural charm with which nature endowed her. No woman need be plain and unattractive when the art of being beautiful is so easily acquired. It lies in the simple beauty secrets which have served lovely women for generations. They are neither expensive nor difficult to obtain—yet they are the foundation of the natural beauty which makes women irresistible. Here are three of the most well-tried of all beauty secrets.

LOVELY HAIR FOR ALL.—Every woman can bring new life and beauty to her hair if she follows this simple beauty secret Instead of using harsh chemical shampoos which tend to make the hair dry-looking and brittle, get some ordinary Stallax granules and make your own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of Stallax in a cup of warm water. Apply this to the scalp in the usual way and you will be delighted with the result. Instead of lifeless looking hair you will have a head of lustrous, gleaming tresses.

A COMPLEXION BEYOND COMPARE.—A naturally lovely complexion is much more easily acquired than most women realise. Actually it is already there, but hidden by the dry, withered outer skin which Nature meant to be continually discarded. To get rid of this "mask" of dried skin all you need is a nightly application of a little pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). Overnight the Mercolized Wax absorbs the "old" complexion and leaves the "new"—the lovely new skin beneath, soft, smooth and several shades lighter.

"SHE WOULD BE LOVELY, BUT .. look at that awful growth of superfluous hair." How many a woman has blushed with embarrassment as she overheard words like these? There is no longer any need for such misery, for disfiguring growths of hair can be swiftly, safely and completely banished in the following easy way. Get some pure powdered Pheminol, mix it into a paste with cold water and apply the paste to the offending hair. The hair shrivels away as the paste dries and the skin is left smooth and unharmed.

NOTE.—All the above mentioned preparations can be obtained from any chemist, store or bazaar.

LAUGH and LET THE WORLD LAUGH WITH YOU

Keep always fit and happy and let your beaming face radiate joy to others.

Keeping fit is really easy when you take aid of Amritdhara the famous healer, cure-all and your home doctor. It protects you from all daily ailments keeping you always cheerful & bright.

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Watching Indian Interests Overseas

Settlers Abroad: Position Reviewed By Government Of India

There was no development of any importance affecting Indians in the Dominions of British Empire, except in the Union of South Africa in the year 1937-38, according to a Review of important events relating to or affecting Indians in different parts of British Empire, just published by the Government of India for the year.

In South Africa, notwithstanding representations made by the Government of India, two Commissions have been appointed to investigate the problems of mixed marriages and of the acquisition of land by Indians in areas outside the purview of the "Gold Law"

The work of the Mixed Marriages Commission, says the Review, is not expected to be of much practical importance to the local Indian community, as such information, as is available, goes to show that mixed marriages are very rare among Indians in South Africa.

The enquiries of the Land Commission, on the other hand, are likely to be of considerable importance.

The proceedings of the Commissions are being watched with interest by the Government of India and their Agent-General.

SOUTH-AFRICAN LEGISLATIONS

During the Parliamentary session a number of legislative measures, affecting Indian interests directly or indirectly, came up for consideration.

A Marketing Act was passed for the control of marketing of certain classes of agricultural produce, containing a provision that only Europeans might vote at meetings of producers called to discuss the merits of any particular scheme. An assurance has, however, been given by the Secretary for Agriculture that the Act will not be so worked as to affect prejudicially the interests of Indians

AGENT-GENERAL SUCCEEDS

The Unbeneficial Occupation of Farms Act, commonly described as a measure for slum clearance in rural areas, was another piece of legislation which aroused considerable apprehension. The Bill provided that, if any portion of agricultural land was subject to encumbrance or if the smallness of its area rendered the produce insufficient for the livelihood of persons living thereon, the Minister may expropriate them on payment of compensation. It was felt that the Bill might be used to expropriate Indian farmers from valuable agricultural lands.

On representations made, the Minister for Lands gave an assurance to the Agent-General that he would consult the latter before taking any action under the Act. A further assurance was given later that there was no intention of applying the provisions of the Act to any but Europeans, that the provisions of the Act would not be applied to Indians unless an appeal for assistance came from some responsible body, and that, should the remote possibility of expropriation occur, no steps would be taken until the question of future provision for the owners to be expropriated had been settled.

The Report was published during the year of a Commission appointed by the Natal Administration to enquire into the system of education in that province. In so far as Indian education is concerned, the Commission recommended a programme of expansion, and, among other things, suggested the introduction of compulsory education in suitable districts with a corollary that compulsory education should also be free; and that health and social services be extended to Indian schools and that the Union Government be requested to increase the subsidy for Indian education.

PROBLEMS IN KENYA

In the other countries of the African mainland it was in Kenya alone that the Indian community continued to be perturbed and this was mainly over the proposed Order-in-Council, which sought to define the boundaries of the parts of the Highlands to be set aside for non-native occupation. In a statement on the subject made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it was made clear that while there would be no legal colour bar, the existing administrative practice demarcating the areas as European areas would continue in the future.

It would, therefore, appear, says the Review, that the objection to the Order-in-Council comes not so much from its proposed legal content as from the moral reinforcement that its issue would provide to the existing administrative practice. Recognising the validity of this objection, the Government of India have again made representations to His Majesty's Government. No Order-in-Council has been promulgated yet.

There was some agitation in Tanganyika against the Native Marketing (Control and Marketing) Bill, but in the course of its passage through the Legislative Council, the Bill was substantially modified, and emerged as the Native Coffee (Control and Marketing) Ordinance, which applied the principles of control only to coffee. As a result of this amendment the Indian representatives in the Legislative Council stated that the new Bill satisfied their requirements.

CLOVES IN ZANZIBAR

It was in another territory in Eastern Africa, namely, the Island Protectorate of Zanzibar, that events took a turn which threatened grave economic and financial consequences.

The scheme of control of clove trade brought into force by the Zanzibar Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree failed to win the approval of the local Indian community, who organised a boycott of the clove trade. Simultaneously, a boycott of the import of Zanzibar cloves was also organised by the Indian National Congress in India.

In view of the prospect of grave economic and financial consequences to the Protectorate in the event of a continuance of the deadlock and of further representations made by the Government of India, the Government of Zanzibar, prepared a modified scheme for the control of the clove trade, the main feature of which was the withdrawal of the monopoly of the Clove Growers Association in the internal market. Producers indebted to Government were to sell only to the Clove Growers Association, but other producers were to be free to sell their cloves to the Clove Growers' Association or to any licensed dealer. All clovers before ultimate export were to pass through the Clove Growers' Association, but the Clove Growers' Association itself was not to sell to principal overseas markets as long as the normal flow of exports was maintained.

CONFERENCE LEADS TO AGREEMENT

As the result of a conference held in April-May 1938, at which Mr. G. S. Bozman was present as an observer on behalf of the Government of India, an Agreement was reached between the Government of Zanzibar and the local Indian community, which, among other things, brought about the termination of the boycott of cloves in India.

The Bill relating to indebtedness and land alienation, which has been the subject of very long correspondence between the Government of India, His Majesty's Government and the Government of Zanzibar, was finally enacted in January, 1938, as the Land Protection (Debts Settlement) Decree, which has met with approval of all communities of the Protectorate, as being a fair solution of an intricate and highly controversial problem.

SITUATION IN CEYLON

Nearer home—in Ceylon and Malaya, a careful watch over the interests of Indians resident in these colonies, continued to be kept by the Agents of the Government of India.

Acute controversy was aroused during the year by the proposed amendment of the Village Communities Ordinance of 1924, which sought to extend the franchise, and with it the responsibility to pay tax, to Europeans and Burghers, but maintained the exclusion of Indian estate labourers. The Government of India made representations against the racial discrimination involved. The Ceylon Government then amended the Bill so as to extend the franchise to all persons owning not less than five acres of land in a village area on which land tax is payable.

MALAYA, FIJI AND TRINIDAD PROBLEMS

The most important development in Malaya during the year was the reduction in wages on rubber estates, which eventually led to the prohibition of assisted emigration from India.

In the more distant Colonies, in Fiji, the most important problem affecting the Indian community, which still awaits solution and has continued to receive the close attention of the Government of India, is the question of land tenure.

In Trinidad, the Commission appointed to enquire into the labour disturbances, which were mainly confined to the oil-fields employing almost exclusively West Indian labour, made certain general recommendations aiming at the improvement of labour conditions, many of which, if given effect to, should help to improve the condition of agricultural labourers who are largely drawn from the Indian community.

BRADMAN WON'T PLAY AGAIN IN ENGLAND?

Sequel To Unhappy Accident During Final Test?

Don Bradman, greatest run-getting batsman of all times, has played his last match in Britain.

The accident which occurred during the final Test and turned the game into a fiasco will probably prove to have been the deciding influence in shaping Bradman's future, writes Thomas Moult in "Sunday Referee" of Mail Week.

He was forcibly reminded at the Oval that although he is physically sound, with exceptional stamina, his physique is by no means a giant's, and that the ordeal of another first-class cricket tour over here might be too exacting.

Consequently he has reviewed the numerous business proposals made to him since his arrival last April, and, unknown to anyone, may have already made his farewell appearance on an English cricket field.

He will continue to play in his own country, so that his Test career is not ended, but when he accompanies the next Australian side to England it is likely to be as a newspaper writer on the Tests.

In this he would follow the precedent of W. M. Woodful, who was the Australian captain four years ago.

COURSE HEAVY AT POONA

We have received the following telegram from the Royal Western India Turf Club:—

"Cloudy weather. Course heavy."

FIRST AID EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following ladies of the First Aid Class organised by the People's Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association are declared successful:—

1. Miss Aloo N. Baria.
2. ,, Khurshed D. Doctor.
3. ,, Bachan S. Doilkuka.
4. ,, Niargish P. Hamavala.
5. ,, Aloo B. Joshi.
6. ,, Aloo F. Marker.
7. ,, Perin J. Marolia.
8. ,, Mani K. Mistri.
9. ,, Kety R. Shroff.
10. ,, Roda S. Rupa (Junior Certificate.)
11. ,, Perin S. Rupa (Junior Certificate.)

A new Home Nursing Class for ladies in English will be organised by the same Centre at the Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, and will commence from Sunday the 16th October 1938 from 2 to 3 p.m. No fees are charged for this useful instruction. Intending ladies are requested to attend at the above place on Sunday the 16th instant.

The following candidates of the First Aid Class organised by the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association are declared successful in the First Aid Examination:—

1. Mr. Manohar C. Bhide.
2. ,, Narotam J. Bosania.
3. ,, George A. Brass.
4. ,, Sulemanji N. Fatakdavala.
5. ,, Bejon H. Ghyara.
6. ,, Herman C. Gaynor.
7. ,, Shavak A. Golvala.
8. ,, Balkrishna H. Mali.
9. ,, Homi D. Mehta.
10. ,, Maneck S. Randelia.
11. ,, Abdul R. Shirazi.
12. ,, Anthony W. Siqueira.
13. ,, Vasantrao P. Vaiti.
14. ,, Russi A. Velaty.
15. ,, Ramchandra G. Kuchekar (Medallion.)

The thirty-first annual session of Kshattruja Provincial Conference of Central Provinces and Berar will be held on 29th and 30th instant in the Victoria Hall, Maharajbagh, Nagpur. H. H. the Maharaja Birendra Bahadur Singhji of Khairagarh State will preside.

Bihar Muslim Students' Conference

PATNA, Oct 3.

A resolution asking Congress Governments to suspend orders in connexion with the introduction of the Wardha scheme until a scheme by Moslem educationists was also prepared and placed before them and approved by the All-India Muslim Students Federation was passed at the first session of the Bihar Provincial Moslem Students' Federation conference inaugurated by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier, on the evening of October 1 and presided over by Mr. Hossain Imam, member of the Council of State.

The resolution adds that the Wardha scheme of education "is totally unacceptable to the views and requirements of the Muslims inasmuch as it is not only detrimental to the religious and cultural interests of the community but also harmful to the social and economic progress of the country as a whole." The conference requested the All-India Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Education Conference to prepare an alternative scheme, which might be in consonance with the principles and teachings of Islam within a year.

Through another resolution the conference "condemned the order of the Bihar Ministry regarding the introduction of Bande-Mataram song" and requested the Minister of Education to cancel the circular as it "is inflammatory and idolatrous."

The conference regarded the tri-colour flag "as not a flag of a considerable section of Indians" and suggested that the Muslim flag should also be hoisted in schools, colleges and hostels if the Congress flag was hoisted on them.

The conference regretted the "repressive policy of the Bihar Government as pursued against Muslim students in different schools of the province and warns it against such injudicious and unjust attitude."

The conference urged on the Universities to introduce military training as one of the subjects in the curriculum and exhorted Muslims to join the University Training Corps.

Another resolution states: "In view of the fact that a mischievous propaganda is abroad to discredit our most worthy and respected leader, Mr. M. A. Jinnah for the conditional support he gave to the Army Recruitment Bill in the Central Assembly, this conference emphatically declares its approval of the attitude taken up by the leader of the Muslim League and characterises the agitation of a certain section of students against him as prejudicial to national interest."

Yet another resolution urged upon the Bihar Government to introduce separate electorate in local bodies for the coming elections.

The conference appreciated "the laudable move of mass literacy campaign started in Bihar by Dr. Mahmud, Education Minister, and urges the Bihar Muslim Students Federation to co-operate wholeheartedly with it."

The conference resolved desiring to organise a national fund of the Muslim Students Federation to which members would pay one pie per month per head and the amount would be utilised in assisting poor and meritorious students.—A. P.

JAYASUKHRAI MAZUMDAR PASSES AWAY

Man, Who Wrote Several Books In Sanskrit And Gujarati

"The Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Azam Jayasukhrai D. Mazumdar on Oct. 2, at Amraoti.

Born in 1857 A.D., he was 51 at the time of his demise. He belonged to a highly respected Mazumdar family of Kathiawar. His father the late Rao Bahadur Azam Dulerai Mazumdar was the Native Agent of Kathiawar Political Agency.

The deceased was a very popular figure in the Baroda Government. H. H. Sir Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwad had great confidence in him. His advice was often sought by the Government of Baroda on several occasions He was highly educated and was author of several works in Sanskrit and Gujarati. He possessed very good knowledge of English and Persian. The deceased leaves behind him graduate grandsons and also great grandsons.

DASARA CELEBRATIONS AT VILE PARLE

Review Of Progress In Educational And Cultural Activities

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Oct. 5.

Following the tradition of Dasara fraternisation various educational and socio-cultural organisations had arranged annual functions in this suburb which were attended by enthusiastic citizens.

TILAK VIDYALAYA GATHERING

The students of the Parle Tilak Vidyalaya met in the school premises and gave a demonstration in individual and mass physical exercises in an impressive manner. Prof. V. G. Rao, who presided on the occasion, addressing the students expressed satisfaction at the progress recorded in physical training and emphasised the need of educational institutions taking greater interest in a subject that is of such vital interest to the country.

AT TILAK MANDIR

In the evening, Prof. N. P. Behere of Nagpur, a well-known Marathi literateur, addressed a meeting in the Tilak Mandir where the annual report of the library conducted by the Tilak Seva Sangh was read.

The Speaker said that social and cultural activities conducted by the Tilak memorial organisation were the most valuable and imperishable monument to the memory of this Maratha warrior who had launched the struggle for the country's independence. It was our duty to keep alive the spirit of his life-mission to fulfil which he struggled and suffered so much. Mr. Behere pointed out that Tilak's political philosophy, which he formulated in the midst of unfavourable conditions, transcended the limitations of time and space. His ideal was not transcribed by Maratha irredentism.

TILAK'S MESSAGE

The Marathas, he said, had had a proud past because they revelled against foreign domination and overthrew foreign rule in this country and we could honour it only when we kept alive this love of freedom that illuminates Maratha history. Tilak did it and it was our duty to keep up the tradition.

The Prarthana Samaj branch the Northern Indian residents and the Gujarathi organisations also celebrated the Dasara day with great enthusiasm.

Dohad:—A public meeting was held on Sunday last under the auspices of Taluqa Congress Committee to celebrate Gandhiji Jayanti when Sjt. Sukhadev Trivedi presided.

A meeting under the auspices of Harijan Sevak Sangh was also held to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti, when Sjt. Manilal Panwala Secretary Harijan Seva Sangh presided. Harijan and 'Savarn' boys and girls took part in it and prizes were distributed.

Annual election of Managing and Sanitary Boards of Dohad Municipality were held yesterday.

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can only be cured by removing the cause...

You cannot feel fit—strong—virile if your intestines are being poisoned by the acids of constipation. Cleanse your system with Wampoles Magnolax, the safe and pleasant-tasting Laxative! It contains no drug, and produces no discomfort or griping pains. Soon the natural bowel action will be restored and you will regain your full Health and Strength. Wampoles Magnolax also gives scientific relief for piles. Ask for it by name at stores, chemists and bazaars.

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REDUCED PRICES ALL SHOWS:
As. 4, As. 9, As. 14, Rs. 1-2,
Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-4 including Tax.
LAST DAY!

Also
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
"2nd Visit of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to HERR HITLER and Scenes, in Sudetenland.

TO-MORROW:

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY:
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
in
"FOLLOW THE FLEET"
TO-MORROW:
BOBBY BREEN
in
"BREAKING THE ICE"
with Special MARCH of TIME:
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

"I'M STEPPIN' OUT, FOLKS!
...and you're invited to join the fun!"
LAUGHS by the score from funny Mickey Rooney!
HEART-THROBS of love at eighteen!
THRILLS of stirring new adventure!

It's the Hardy family's grand successor to "You're Only Young Once"!

Another Story of Judge Hardy's Family
JUDGE HARDY'S CHILDREN
Lewis STONE · Mickey ROONEY
Cecilia PARKER · Fay HOLDEN
Directed by GEORGE B. SEITZ
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture

ADDED ATTRACTIONS:—
"CRIME DOES NOT PAY"
"FITZPATRICK TRAVEL TALK"
MOVIETONE NEWS and "CRITICAL HOURS"
Further Developments on the EUROPEAN Situation!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Sud 13, 1994
Muslim: Shabar 12, 1357
Parsi: Ardibehest 2, 1308
Hightide: 10-30 22-56
Lowtide: 4-12 16-45
Sunrise: 6h 31m
Sunset: 6h 24m

Saturday, October 8.

S. S. "Cathay" with mails sails at 1 p.m.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of September, 1938 was 1,762 of whom 917 were males and 845 females.

NEW ERA SCHOOL

The New Era School Montessori Parents' Day is postponed owing to the present unsettled weather.

The school also remains closed today (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) and will reopen on Monday.

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

Members of the New Education Fellowship, Bombay Section will meet at 6-15 to-day (Friday), in the New Era School, when Prof. R. D. Choksi will speak on "Adult Education" with special reference to the report of the Adult Education Committee.

LATE CUMOO JAFFER SULAIMAN CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES

In the month of September 1938, 6,614 patients were treated in this dispensary. These consisted of 3,701 males, 2,363 women and 610 children and 9 patients have taken advantage of the Maternity Hospital.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE

Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj, Pandit V. Satyarthi solemnised the marriage of Sjt. Gulabchand U. Shaha, (a Jain) with Manharbala, daughter of Popatlal, a Brahmin widow, on Thursday evening according to the Vedic rites. The bride and bridegroom were in Khadi attire, and the marriage ceremony was a very simple one.

CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA de HAVILLAND
in the film you've wanted to see again—
"CAPTAIN BLOOD"
Next Saturday:
WELCOME Return Visit of
REX STORY
and his Non-Stop
HOLLYWOOD REVUE
Girls! Songs! Dances! Comedy!
BOOK NOW.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"God's Country and the Woman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Captain Blood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Unexpected" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"Letter of Introduction". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Drummond in Africa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Judge Hardy's Children". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Vasantee" Daily at 2, 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Algiers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Goldwyn Follies" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dhruva Kumar" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Follow the Fleet". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Under the Red Robe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

POST AND TELEGRAPH GUIDE

Post and Telegraph Pocket Guides—Price 1 anna, are now available in three languages viz., English, Marathi and Gujarati. This handy publication contains all useful information regarding the facilities provided by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Purchase your copy now and avoid inconvenience.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'G' Ward will meet near the western approach to the Tilak Bridge to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of there being heavy rains, the visit may be postponed.

RURAL EDUCATION AND UPLIFT

An informal meeting of the past and present workers of the Rural Education Society of Rashtra Dharma, Bombay, was held on Dasserah holiday to commemorate the day on which the institution was founded, 11 years ago. The recent developments of the institution which is now running 13 schools in Poona, and Sholapur districts, were narrated before the meeting and future plans discussed.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered packet mails and superscribed registered and unregistered letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Sibagak' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 8th and 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 9th instant respectively.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa and Lawrenzo Marques per s.s. 'Takliwa' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 12-10-1938.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11-10-1938.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 12-10-1938, for dispatch by the above steamer. Letters and postcards for Mauritius specially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

TO-DAY! ALL-INDIA PR EMIER
A RED LETTER DAY ON
YOUR ENTERTAINMENT DIARY !

A MAGNIFICENT HUMAN ADVENTURE
Letter of INTRODUCTION
with
ADOLPHE MENJOU ANDREA LEEDS
EDGAR BERGEN and "CHARLIE McCARTHY"
GEORGE MURPHY
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE
A JOHN M. STAHL Production

It's a Great Story of 5 Human Fates Wrapped in a piece of Paper—It will break all Laughs Records of the Season!

EROS
BOOK EARLY! Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SUNDAY NEXT MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.

J. WALTER THOMPSON SPORTS CLUB

Open Table Tennis Tournament

Following are results of Open Table Tennis Tournament played on Thursday:—

MEN'S SINGLES

H. M. Barafwala beat V. V Prabhu 21-13, 21-9.

V. S. Patkar beat J. S. Dastur 21-18, 21-14.

H. B. Parelwala beat B. Koppiker 21-3, 21-17.

D. H. Kapadia beat J. Boyce 12-21, 21,12, 21-19.

F. Nariman beat K. H. Kapadia 21-15, 21-7.

F. R. Birdy beat T. V. Desai 21-14, 21-18.

S. B. Mama beat R. A. Laud 21-11, 23-21.

I. P. Pocha beat H. K. Shivdasani 17-21, 23-21, 21-16

MEN'S DOUBLES

H. B. Parelwala and H. M. Barafwala beat V. Mahmood and M. Wagle 21-10, 21-11.

V. D. Wagle and C. S. Major beat F. B. Barucha and H. P. Mistry 23-21 21-16

TEAM RESULT

Parsi Gymkhana beat Sydenham College 5-2.

To-day's Fixtures

AT 6-30 P.M.

V. S. Patkar v. F. R. Birdy.
I. N. Laljee v. C. S. Major.
H. K. Shivdasani and I. N. Laljee v. Narvekar and V. B. Mahasare.
K. A. C. Peermahomed and Samant v. K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia
A F. Vakil and J. P. Pocha v. E. J. Fielden and D. M. Scot
H. K. Mistry and Partner v. R. Desai and A. S. Batliwalla.

AT 7-0 P.M.

(Team Championship)
Grand Medical College v. Parsi Gymkhana.

MENS SINGLES.

R. Sen v. R. N. Samuel

MENS DOUBLES.

Paruck and Davar v. A. B. Patel and K. E. Ghaswala.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts will meet in a Tea-Dance, special programme to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at Eros Ballroom.

LAD MAHILA GARBA SAMMELAN

The Lad Mahila Garba Sammelan, which was to be held at Lad Wady, to-day (Friday) has been postponed on account of the heavy rains in Bombay.

FOR VISITORS TO PALESTINE

A telegram from the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India states that Palestine has withdrawn quarantine measures against travellers from Bombay on account of cholera and smallpox.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

There will be a concert of vocal music by Mr. Rambhau Kundgolkar, better known as Sawai Gandharva at New Bhatwadi, Laxmi Baug, Girgaon on Saturday night. Sawai Gandharva is the well-known disciple of late Abdul Karim Khan and often appears at the Bombay Radio Station also.

B. P. T. HINDU EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

The adjourned fourth annual general meeting of the above Association will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) in the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union's Office, Kavarana Building, near Wari Bunder.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. G. C. Saldanha will meet his students in French in Khalsa College, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. Other classes for the day will be held as usual.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The 15th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission will be held at Poona on the 16th and 17th December, 1938. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, who is the ex-officio President of the Commission will preside.

A.-I. SWADESHI INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION, KARACHI

Karachi, Oct 5

Swami Govindanand writes: Through inadvertance, the closing date of the A.-I Swadeshi Exhibition to be held in the Ram Baug Recreation Ground on Karachi, on the occasion of the approaching Divali festival, has been wrongly shown as 28th October 1938. It will actually commence on the 12th, and terminate on the 26th October 1938.

MASS-AWAKENING THROUGH MAGIC LANTERN LECTURES

Mr. N. V. Bhure, of the Bombay Humanitarian League, was invited by Maizal Gram-Sabha to deliver a lecture on village uplift, Uran-Islampur Health Association had voluntarily arranged one lantern lecture on the subject of way to health. During the days of Navaratra he visited Islampur-urun, Rethre-dharan and Bahe. He held magic lantern programmes and appealed the public to discontinue the evil practice of animal sacrifice before deities.

The leaders of these villages expressed their willingness to do away with the evil custom prevalent in Navaratri. He also persuaded the untouchables of Sangaon to put an end to the animal slaughter on the day of Avidhava-Navami.

KARACHI. It is understood that the Government of Sind will shortly appoint a committee to tackle the present educational system in the province. The Committee will consist of members of Sind assembly and education experts in Sind.—A. P.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

RAVAGES OF THE STORM

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

In Rajaram's compound in the village of Ranwar, Bandra sector, in the early hours of yesterday morning a man and a child lost their lives in a gruesome tragedy.

The hurricane and rain that started at about 9 p. m. on Wednesday night was responsible for uprooting a cocoanut tree at about 4 a. m. yesterday morning. The tree fell on the hut which crashed under its weight like an empty match box, trapping the sleeping occupants inside. Four of the occupants after a great struggle were able to extricate themselves slightly injured, while a middle aged man and a child of about 2-1/2 years were trapped.

The saved persons shouted for help but the strong wind and the heavy showers drowned their voices, none of the neighbours knew anything of the incident until 6 a. m. yesterday morning. The police were only informed at about 7 a. m. when a number of men were collected and the bodies were extricated.

The dead child was Shanti, daughter of Vishnu Virka, a mason by profession while the dead man was Zoonu, a friend of Vishnu, who was spending a few months at his house.

The news of the tragedy spread like wild fire and exaggerated reports of the casualties created a panic among the residents. Though the rains continued, the public anxious to know about the tragedy flocked in large numbers. The bodies were taken charge of by the police who after a 'panchanama' took them to the Bandra Hospital for post-mortem examination.

STATUE FALLS FROM CHURCH TOP

The storm was responsible for a considerable amount of damage. Tiles from buildings along the sea-side were thrown off, window panes smashed, several popaya trees were shorn of their tops and about half a dozen other cocoanut trees were uprooted in Bandra but so far no other tragedy has been reported.

Church-goers yesterday morning were surprised to see St. Andrew's Church top without a statue. The three hundred years old statue of St. Andrew was lying in the compound in a battered condition. The arm of the statue was completely broken, while the head was slightly smashed.

Many of the low lying areas were completely flooded and the strong gale of wind made walking a rather tedious job. In Bandra all the roads were under water and the area comprising of the Kantwady Scheme was transformed into a sea, the water running up verandas of many of the houses.

Bus and taxis reaped a harvest while most of the suburban trains on both the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways ran to correct timings but took over an hour to reach the terminating stations.

Paddy crop, I am informed, has been washed off and heavy losses are feared.

BANDRA LECTURE

On Sunday next Mr. H. J. Mulleneux, Chief Electrical Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, will deliver a lecture with lantern slides "On Churches of Europe" at the premises of the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Bandra.

The lecture is scheduled to start at 7 p. m. and is open to the general public on a small admission, while members and their families will be admitted free.

CONTINUOUS RAIN PLAYS HAVOC IN SUBURBS

Trees Up-Rooted: Dislocation In Electric-Supply

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Thursday.

Bombay and the whole of the Suburban District is passing through an abnormal weather conditions and since last night, continuous downpours of rain together with strong winds resulted in the up-rooting of several trees in the suburban areas. Inquiries made this morning at the offices of the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company reveal that dislocation of electrical energy is due to the over-head wire installation.

Khar is the most affected suburb. The school-going children, shop-keepers and the office-going public had an irksome task. Taxis and gharrywallas had a roaring trade.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

With regard to the forthcoming Municipal elections, the Selection Committee has already announced the selected panel of candidates for Vile Parle and Andheri areas as also for Bandra Municipality but the resignations of seven candidates for Vile-Parle-Andheri areas, have created a flutter among the Congressmen in Suburbs.

The above resignations are said to have been tendered for alleged wrong selection of weak Congressmen.

All the 19 candidates, I am told have signed the Congress pledge and have agreed to abide by the rules of the Congress Municipal Board.

As for Juhu Municipal elections I understand that from the 'C' ward, sure chances for success await for two prospective candidates, Sjts. Sanmukhlal Pandya and K. C. Desai, and they are considered as almost 'certainties'.

Archbishop Of Bombay Visits Bhayndar Parish School

(From A Correspondent)

On Thursday, the 29th September, 1938, His Grace Dr. Thomas Roberts in company of Rev. Fr. Zurbitu visited Bhayndar Parish School at 3-15 p.m. He was received by Rev. Fr. H. Fernandes the Vicar and Mr. J. B. C. Noronha. After a welcome song he was let to the school building in procession by the school children where he was garlanded by Miss Nancy Noronha and Miss Lila D. Patil (a Hindu). An address was presented by the school children to the Archbishop which was read by Miss Melba Murzello.

Thereafter His Grace proceeded to the church where he first asked them to pray specially for peace. Thereafter he inspected the school and the church and left Bhayndar at about 5 p.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI

A. I. S. A KHADI EXHIBITION (MAHAJANWADI, KALBADEVI)

A. I. S. A. Woollen varieties to be exhibited on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 7th, 8th and 9th instant.

The happy valley is covered up with snow for six months in the year.

The poorest farmer in Kashmir has, therefore, to provide himself with sufficient quantity of woollen blankets.

He maintains his own flock of sheep. He makes his own blankets "Lohi".

Do not miss to visit the exhibition and see all the varieties from the coarsest Lohi to the finest ring Pashina Shawl.

INCOME-TAX DEPUTATION

Hon. Secretary, Central Income-Tax Committee, writes:—

A deputation organised by the Central Income-tax Committee appointed at the public meeting of commercial associations and other public bodies of Bombay will wait on the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., a leading member of the Select Committee on Income-tax Act (Amendment) Bill, 1938, to put before him the popular point of view with regard to the highly objectionable and anomalous clauses in the said Bill, to-morrow (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) before Sir Cowasji leaves for Delhi for the Select Committee sitting.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia will lead the deputation.

SEVEN YEARS FOR CULPABLE HOMICIDE

Case At High Court Sessions

Harischandra Ramrao Narvekar was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court Sessions on the jury finding him guilty of culpable homicide.

The charge was in respect of the fatal attack on a woman named Kamlabai, a prostitute.

The deceased used to live with her sister Krishnabai, who was also a prostitute, in Kotwalkar Building near Kennedy Bridge. The accused, who belonged to the same village as the two sisters, began to live with them a couple of months prior to the incident, and he made an arrangement with Krishnabai that she should not receive any visitor after midnight, and the rest of the night she should be in his exclusive keeping, for which he would pay her a monthly salary of Rs. 12. Krishnabai agreed to the proposal.

On the night of July 12 last, when the accused returned about midnight, he noticed a friend of his coming out of Krishnabai's room.

He, therefore, picked up a quarrel with her for her conduct contrary to the agreement.

The next morning, he renewed the quarrel. Then he asked for a rupee from the sisters, both of whom said they had no money. Thereupon, he charged Kamlabai with instigating her sister not to give him money, and stabbed her with a knife. Kamlabai succumbed to the injuries three days later.

The Advocate-General with Mr. M. S. Pandit, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. J. S. Davar defended the accused.

FROM TO-DAY:
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

—Also—
"EASY ON THE ICE"
A delightful short introducing a new little Star

NEW EMPIRE
DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
COMMENCING TO-DAY!
A NEW KIND of SCREEN ADVENTURE!

Three Strange Loves
...in the most exciting chapter from the vivid history of adventure!
Dark romantic Boyer...warm Sigrid Gurie ...cool Hedy Lamarr, heading the year's finest cast.

WALTER WANGER presents
CHARLES BOYER in
ALGIERS
with
SIGRID GURIE · HEDY LAMARR
Released thru United Artists

Also Showing:
"UNUSUAL OCCUPATIONS"
A very Interesting Study in Technicolor, including:
PARAMOUNT LATEST NEWS
Plans Open! Book Early! 'Ph.20286

CATARRH
Stuffs up 12 Head Cavities

I-N-H-A-L-E new, quick-vapourising medication, and kill the germs.

Catarrh germs do not stop at your nose and throat. They invade 12 head cavities, situated in your cheekbones, forehead, and at the base of your brain. They go where gargles, sprays, douches and nose drops cannot reach. Such remedies always disappoint catarrh sufferers. But Karsote vapours penetrate the remotest cavity in your head. Sprinkle a few drops of Karsote on a handkerchief. Inhale the rising vapours. Soon you feel the tight grip of infected mucous loosening. Every germ is destroyed; your whole head is cleared. Karsote never fails. Laboratory tests prove that Karsote destroys the germs of catarrh, colds, coughs and influenza in a few minutes. Karsote Inhalant is obtainable of all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1938

MUNICH AT WORK

While the Commons were discussing the dangers which the Munich Agreement has let loose and which even Government felt a little uncomfortable in discounting, two incidents occurred on Wednesday last in the face of which Mr. Chamberlain himself must be wondering—at least he should—whether he had not gone too far in declaring defiantly that he had done nothing of which he could feel ashamed. The manner in which the provisions of the Munich Agreement themselves are now being applied gives the lie to all his claims. Why, he is not sure of his own interpretation of them. Confronted with questions about Czech defences and "installation" Mr. Chamberlain took refuge behind the disingenuous plea that the areas occupied "by Germans between October 1 and 5 lay outside the Czechoslovakian defences" and very conveniently forgot all about the areas that are to be occupied between October 5 and 10. As for the rest he hesitatingly and very cautiously offered something like a vague interpretation on behalf of the British Government but shifted the full responsibility of interpreting the provisions on the International Commission.

Triumph Of Nazism

What the International Commission would do is evident from the report of a hitch in negotiations conducted by it regarding the boundary of the areas to be handed over to Germany before October 10 and the aftermath of that hitch. The Nazis demanded that that "predominantly German" should be defined to include areas with 51 per cent. Germans instead of, as rightly urged by the commission, those with 70 to 75 per cent. of them. *Before the firm demands of the Nazis the Commission—yielded.* Thus the Nazis have succeeded in getting all areas with a bare German majority—which is quite likely composed of a decisive proportion of anti-Nazi Germans—without a plebiscite and forcing a plebiscite back to non-German areas. They have also established a precedent that in the event of differences it is their view which will prevail. In other words the Munich Agreement—every single provision in it—is ultimately to be interpreted not by the International Commission but by the German representative. This is a development which, although not unexpected by critics, ought, we think, to make Mr. Chamberlain ashamed of his "triumph" and his admirers of their hero. And, as we have observed before, every day brings fresh expressions of the consequences of the victory of International Fascism which was recorded at Munich. Herr Funk is making, on behalf of Germany, a triumphal tour of Balkan countries to re-establish Nazi economic influence and he is, naturally, meeting with success. For, who can now dare to deny him?

"History Will Judge

This is not all—although it is the beginning of portentious things in the Balkans. Doctor Benes has resigned the Presidentship of Czechoslovakia. No decent man in the world will read his statement and his brief broadcast without being profoundly moved. It is an international tragedy of almost immeasurable magnitude. No words can adequately do justice to the loss to the world involved in the exit of a giant of world co-operation and international understanding owing to treacherous betrayal by pygmies like Messrs. Chamberlain and Daladier. With a nobleness and dignity not to be found in Europe to-day he refrained from criticising any one, contenting himself with the remark "History will judge." History has aready judged even though Chamberlains and Daladiers pretend to be unaware of it. The logic of Munich is ruthlessly and irrevokably at work. It has, on the one hand, driven Benes out and, on the other, it is driving the Balkans and, what is more sadly instructive, Czechoslovakia into the hegemony of Nazi Germany. One of the Labour speakers declared in the Commons the other day that "if their misgivings are realised, a way is opened for Germany in the South and South East and a 'Mittel Europa' would spring into existence." The process has already begun—with a vengeance.

Training Of Primary Teachers

The Report of the Committee on the Training of Primary Teachers, appointed by the Bombay Government in January last, has just been published and it makes many radical but much-needed recommendations in the training of primary teachers. At present the position with regard to trained teachers is extremely unsatisfactory. In the first place only about 50 per cent. of the teachers in primary schools possess any kind of training. Of these a majority have only one year's training, which can hardly be called real training as a good part of the instruction given during the year is only some addition to the extremely poor general education received by most of the teachers under training. The minimum preliminary education required from entrants into training schools is only the seven years' primary course, which most students finish when they are about fourteen years of age. As teachers under training must be at least sixteen years of age, many of them forget, at the time of admission, much of what they learnt in their primary schools. One can imagine how much training in the difficult art of teaching such persons can imbibe in their first year's training, which is all that a majority of the primary teachers possess at present.

The Committee in question has done well to recommend that the standard of general education before entrance into a training school must be appreciably raised. It suggests that in addition to the present seven years' primary course the entrants must receive three years' general education and must pass a public examination at the end of the course "before they are considered duly qualified either for employment or training." This three years' course is to be provided in special vernacular secondary schools called 'lokashalas,' where there will be no instruction in English but otherwise an effort will be made to approximate the present Matriculation standard. If those who pass the final examination of such schools are held by Government eligible for Government or semi-Government employment as well as for training, then and then only will persons other than would-be teachers will join the 'lokashalas' where English is excluded; otherwise they will certainly prefer Anglo-Vernacular schools. We would suggest that English should not be entirely omitted in the new course and that the primary training schools should be open to those who have reached, say, the sixth or seventh standard in an Anglo-Vernacular school even if they do not pass the Matriculation. In this way the training schools will attract a large number of well-qualified students without involving Government in heavy expenditure over the 'lokashalas.' We shall consider on another occasion some other important aspects of the Committee's Report.

From Across The Seas

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent)

It may be remembered that last February, at the time of Mr. Eden's resignation from the Cabinet, British Paramount News telegraphed to its various offices in the country instructions that they were to ask cinemas to cut out a speech made for the newsreel by Mr. Attlee. It was explained at the time that the newsreel service had hoped to secure an interview stating the Government attitude to the Cabinet crisis, that such an interview had, in fact, been promised, but that it was not eventually forthcoming, and that the company felt it advisable as a result to keep the reel "impartial" by deleting Mr. Attlee's criticism. This, however, was not censorship imposed by any Governmental authority.

Newsreels are officially exempt from the supervision of the British Board of Film Censors, and no newsreel company has admitted previously to pressure of "official requests."

Not Saving Peace

The Union of Democratic Control to-night added its protests to other protests against the British Government's policy on the Czechoslovakian issue. A meeting was held at which Dr. Etcher, the Vice-Mayor of Berno, in Czechoslovakia, and Mr. Paul Eisler, a member of the Sudeten German Social Democratic party, were the chief speakers. Interruptions were caused by a group of young Fascists who were eventually ejected from the meeting.

Dr. Eecher, who had flown from Prague this morning, said it was Czechoslovakia's intention to fight for her independence, even without the assistance of France and Britain. The Western democracies made a great mistake in thinking that the ambitions of Germany would not affect them. France would be the next country to suffer, and British possessions would be in jeopardy when Germany controlled South-East Europe. By sacrificing Czechoslovakia the democracies were not saving peace.

Mr. Paul Eisler said that the genuine grievances of the Sudeten Germans were relatively small. The real distinction in the problem, he said, was not between Czechs and Germans but between Germans as well as Czech democrats and the reactionaries as represented now by Germany.

In a resolution passed at the meeting the conduct of the British Government was deplored and a demand was made for the immediate recall of Parliament.

The little group of Fascists here are doing some service by showing the freedom that exists in England by turning up at progressive party meetings and trying to wreck them, relying on British good humour and the protection of the police.

Tributes To Mr. J. A. Hobson

Mr. J. A. Hobson talks deprecatingly of his "octogenarian senility," but it was an exceedingly lively, clear-headed octogenarian who to-day received a testimonial on his eightieth birthday from the Union of Democratic Control. He has long been the U. D. C.'s chairman. With E. D. Morel, Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and Sir Norman Angell he formed its first executive committee in 1914.

He was presiding to-day at the U.D.C.'s annual meeting when this testimonial was presented. This testimonial speaks of his interest in peace, truth, and in the humanity that should underlie economics. Mr. Hobson said that he could not imagine how so many leading political, literary, and economic people "were induced" to sign this document. It was, indeed, a deep tribute to this gallant writer, who (in the words of the testimonial) "never hesitated to be unorthodox if he thought truth required it." A Cabinet Minister—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald; politicians—Mr. Attlee and Mr. Herbert Morrison; historians and writers—Mr. Shaw, Mr. Wells, Mr. Siegfried Sasson; economists—Mr. J. M. Keynes, Mr. Lionel Robbins; and ecclesiastics—the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Birmingham—were among the 19 distinguished signatories.

Money in Cucumber Jar.

Somewhere in the old part of Prague is buried a cucumber jar containing about £1,750. The money was stolen in October, 1933, from a man while he was changing some notes at the National Bank.

Now a 34-year-old woman, who is serving a 25-year sentence in Prague for murder, has confessed to the theft. She has told the authorities that she put the mo-

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Submission To Hitler's Threat

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Parliament met this afternoon and Mr. Chamberlain, opening what was to be a debate on Foreign Affairs, gave a resume of his activities during the last few weeks. The announcement that he made at the end of his speech was followed by general agreement that discussion should be postponed. The House is to meet again on Monday.

The sudden postponement of the debate was due, of course to Mr. Chamberlain's unexpected decision to visit Hitler once again. At this conference to-morrow at Munich Daladier and Mussolini are also to be present.

The object of the renewed negotiations with Hitler is ostensibly to preserve peace and induce Hitler to refrain from attacking Czechoslovakia. In order to achieve this purpose Mr. Chamberlain has for many weeks now been engaged in bribing the Nazi leader by offers of various areas in Czechoslovakia. The German Chancellor has pursued a policy of accepting whatever is obtainable at any time without committing himself not to increase his demands in the future.

Coercing The Czechs

It was in order to placate Hitler that Mr. Chamberlain undertook his first trip to the Nazi leader. At Berchtesgaden he was presented with proposals which were later submitted by the British and French Governments to Prague. The Czech acceptance of these proposals was extorted by means of threats such as no nation has ever used towards its friend and ally. The surrender of Prague, no sooner than it was obtained, only served as a cue for Hitler to put up his demand. The form that this took place was the notorious Godesberg memorandum, so-called. When Mr. Chamberlain went joyfully to the little town on the Rhine with the news that he had brought Prague to heel, Hitler, instead of appearing to be pleased, only insisted on Mr. Chamberlain's rushing back post haste to London and carrying out further instructions specified by the Fuehrer.

Hitler's Threats

Mr. Chamberlain, who has by now become used to having his actions and policies prescribed for him by Hitler, himself confessed to a feeling of shock at what Hitler wanted him to do at Godesberg. It is reported that Hitler insisted on compliance—otherwise, he threatened various dire consequences, which had the effect of alarming Mr. Chamberlain so greatly that he was filled with the fear that London and Paris would be bombed within the next few hours. At all events Hitler insisted that Mr. Chamberlain should act as his errand boy and transmit proposals which even the tolerant Chamberlain is obliged to describe as an ultimatum, to Prague. That was the main result of Chamberlain's second visit to the Nazi leader.

Godesberg Memorandum

Since then we have passed through days of acute anxiety and intense controversy. Those who make it their business in this country to promote Hitler's ambitions follow the line laid down for them in the Fuehrer's speeches and in the German Press. They declare that the so-called Godesberg Memorandum does not amount to anything more than a scheme for the speedy execution of the principles of the Berchtesgaden proposals. On the other hand, a large and growing section of public opinion is convinced that the Godesberg Memorandum, far from being a necessary corollary to the previous Anglo-French plan, represents wholly fresh demands and would imperil the existence of the Czechoslovak State even more seriously. A fact to be borne in mind in this connection is that between the date of the Anglo-French proposals and the Godesberg ultimatum the German Press, taking its orders from the Nazi leaders, had been unanimously crying out for the extinction of the Czech State.

Czechs' Reply

Although the Anglo-French proposals were accepted by the Prague Government, against their own judgment, they refused flatly to have anything to do with the Godesberg Ultimatum. Between the dates of these two documents a change of government had, of course, taken place in Prague and the new Cabinet headed by General Sirovy, was not only more united but more resolute than the previous one, which contained some unreliable elements. The Sirovy Government, which fully accepted the sacrifice involved in the Anglo-French scheme, declared that that was the absolute limit of surrender to which they were prepared to go. What is more, Chamberlain was told bluntly that if he attempted to bully Prague into submitting to Godesberg Ultimatum, the Sirovy Government would immediately repudiate the Anglo-French proposals and face the consequences.

The Plebiscite Trick

The attitude of the Czech Government with regard to the Godesberg Memorandum would be inexplicable if nothing more was involved than a question of procedure. It is true that according to the Anglo-French proposals, to which the Prague Government surrendered under severe pressure, the principle that areas in Czechoslovakia where there is a German majority should be ceded to Germany was agreed upon. But the question as to what exactly these areas were and how the cessation was to be effected was to be settled by discussion between the parties concerned, and the Czech Government was to receive a guarantee of what remained of its territory. The Godesberg Ultimatum contains no suggestion of a guarantee and what is more the areas to be ceded, the new Czech frontier, in short, has been arbitrarily drawn by Hitler to suit his own conve-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BRITAIN AND ITALY

Yesterday we referred to the significance of the talks that are in progress between Count Ciano and Lord Perth. These talks it is now admitted in London are the result of "the favourable atmosphere created by the Munich agreement." What is more "it is generally thought that some gesture from the Italian side is likely in the near future in favour of a settlement in Spain, provided that it is compatible with *the stand always taken by Italy in relation to that country*" (our italics). Whatever the gesture may be it will not, we believe, imply the acceptance even of a partition. Italy wants the whole of Spain; it is that which will be compatible with her stand. And she will get because it is compatible with Mr. Chamberlain's past and present attitude. Incidentally it is rather interesting to observe the Aga Khan suddenly championing the cause of Italian annexation of Ethiopia. Has the Aga Khan, one wonders, appealed to Britain as a representative of India or as an ex-President of the League of Nations or in his even more exalted personal capacity? We refrain from asking why he has done so. The speculation is too exciting.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has done well to issue a timely appeal to the municipal voters in the city not to pledge their votes in advance to non-Congress candidates, for the next municipal elections. Some non-Congressmen have already announced their candidature and even those who have not done so are secretly canvassing votes. They have already started their campaign because they know how hard it is to oppose Congressmen. Mr. Desai has good reason to "expect every voter to support only the official Congress candidates." But the tried and undeniable loyalty of the voters to Congress will not, we trust, give the local Congress authorities an exaggerated sense of security. They should not think that they will carry everything before them whenever they start their own campaign and whichever men they select as their candidates. It is time, indeed, they started their preliminary educative propaganda. And it is essential that only tried and most competent persons should be selected as Congress candidates. It would be a grievous and costly blunder to set aside such men on flimsy pleas like, say, their inability to subscribe more than the minimum contribution to the Party Funds for propaganda and to prefer time-servers, who were leagues away from the Congress in its troublous times but who are now flirting with it for the power and prestige it brings to them. It may be too late to utter these words of caution after the selection is made. That is why we write so now. The people's loyalty to the Congress should not be subjected to an intolerable strain.

CYCLONE AND FLOODS

A fierce cyclone which burst on the city in the small hours of Thursday morning has done much damage, particularly in the low-lying parts of the city and in the suburbs. More damage to life and property is reported to have been done by floods in Kanara and some other parts of the Province. We trust the Government will soon appoint a committee to inquire into the extent of the damage caused and to suggest feasible measures of relief. Local Congress Committees will, of course, fully co-operate with Government in such a humanitarian service. Bombay has always responded generously to appeals for funds to relieve distress in any part of the country. The poor in the city and suburbs have suffered much during the last two days. We hope their more favoured fellow-citizens will take immediate organized steps to relieve their distress.

A FASCINATING PLAN

A most interesting plan of co-operative farming is reported from Madras. The Madras Government, it is said, are contemplating a proposal to plant, in the district of Trichinopoly, a colony of 25 families of Harijans and unemployed educated men on about a hundred acres of good land suitable for garden cultivation. The whole colony is proposed to be run on co-operative lines, the settlers co-operating in building their houses, constructing roads and digging wells. The plan is certainly fascinating and we would welcome more details about it, especially in regard to its financial aspect. If financially such a plan seems feasible it may well be tried in all other provinces.

AN ENTERPRISING EXHIBITION

The Art in the Home Exhibition which was held in this city about a year ago, must be yet fresh in the minds of many citizens of Bombay. That exhibition struck a a new note and alike in its conception and execution was a pioneering attempt of its type. It opened out new vistas and demonstrated that the humblest of homes could be transformed into a haven of art and beauty. While many of our plutocrats have taken to copying the West blindly and have forgotten the artistic legacies of ancient India, the poorer among us, too, have learnt to accept shoddiness as something unavoidable. The Exhibition proved that beauty could be allied to simplicity and thus paved the way for better and more beautiful homes. The Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal, which organised the exhibition, has now issued a report, which makes very welcome reading. It is gratifying to learn, for example, that nearly 15,000 persons visited the exhibition and that even financially it proved a successful venture. It is to be hoped that the Mandal will not rest upon its laurels and that it will make the exhibition an annual event.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"It amazes me to have solved this problem of Sudetenland without fighting."

Herr Hitler.

* * * *

Doctor Benes has resigned so that his exit may help to relieve the situation.

We should not be surprised if Mr. Chamberlain quite seriously congratulated Doctor Benes and welcomed his supreme sacrifice as an acknowledgement of the value of Mr. Chamberlain's great scheme of appeasing Europe.

* * *

"We", declared Sir John Simon in the Commons, "are all deeply conscious that war has been avoided and that Herr Hitler has again achieved the substance of his immediate declared aim without war."

We do appreciate the gratification of Sir John and colleagues at this achievement.

And naturally the success justifies further efforts on the same basis which the Commons was asked to endorse.

* * * *

Sir John Simon "found very great difficulty in believing that the famous formula of President Wilson could, in all cases, be satisfactorily applied."

But he found no difficulty in applying it to Sudeten Germans even without a plebiscite.

Nor did he find any difficulty at all in believing that in spite of "the previous steps taken by Nazi Germany" and in spite of "Mein Kampf" it would be wrong "to take a despairing view."

* * * *

'Not all the machinery of Dr. Goebbels could", declared Sir John Simon triumphantly, "prevent the presence of the British Prime Minister being known to the German people."

Why Dr. Goebbels should ever have prevented the knowledge of the presence of a suppliant waiting upon Herr Hitler is something which only the brain of a "realist" could conceive.

* * * *

"If", thundered the brave Sir John in conclusion, "totalitarian States imagined, as they may have done, that democracies under such conditions could not unite, they have been disillusioned."

Hear, hear. Cheers. Loud Applause. More laurels to the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow." .....

Yes, they have certainly been disillusioned. They never imagined that democracies "under such conditions" could unite so completely to betray themselves and their trusting and helpless friends.

* * * *

Mr. Churchill believed that "left to themselves and told that they would get no help from the Western Powers, Czecho-Slovakia would have been able to get better terms than they got."

They certainly would. But where then would Mr. Chamberlain have come in and how would he have won his "noble laurel?"

* * * *

By the way do you notice how the history of British diplomacy in respect of Abyssinia has been repeated in that of Czecho-Slovakia?

* * * *

Herr Funk who is touring the Balkans in the interests of German trade and to counter-act British economic influence was received with military honours in Turkey.

More noble laurels for Premier of Great Britain.

* * * *

A TEATIME THOUGHT

"Almost every comfort and accomplishment of modern civilisation has as its foundation the inspiration of each remuneration made possible through prize offers.

Gilson Willets.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The singed cat dreads the open-faced stove.

Woman is a fair sample of divine contradictions.

But, of course, an old bachelor doesn't hold his own.

When a man is too busy to be happy he is to be pitied.

Many a young man who thinks he is a girl's intended is only her pretended.

It sometimes happens that when a man loses his mind he doesn't lose much.

Hitler Blows His Own Trumpet

CROWS OVER LATEST 'ACHIEVEMENT'

"Last Scandalous Pages Torn Out Of Book Of Fate!"

BERLIN: October 5.

Introducing Herr Hitler in Sports Palace Dr. Goebbels announced that the Winter Relief Fund had awarded 45 million marks to the Sudetens.

HERR HITLER IN HIS SPEECH RECALLED THAT WHEN HE TOOK THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REICH IT WAS SAID THAT HE WAS POPULAR WHILE HE WAS IN OPPOSITION, BUT WHEN CALLED TO GOVERN, HIS POPULARITY WOULD WANE IN SIX WEEKS.

"The past six years", declared Herr Hitler "have been most decisive in German history. A decisive thing in recent events is that the people backed me In that way I have succeeded in general and particularly in the last few weeks.

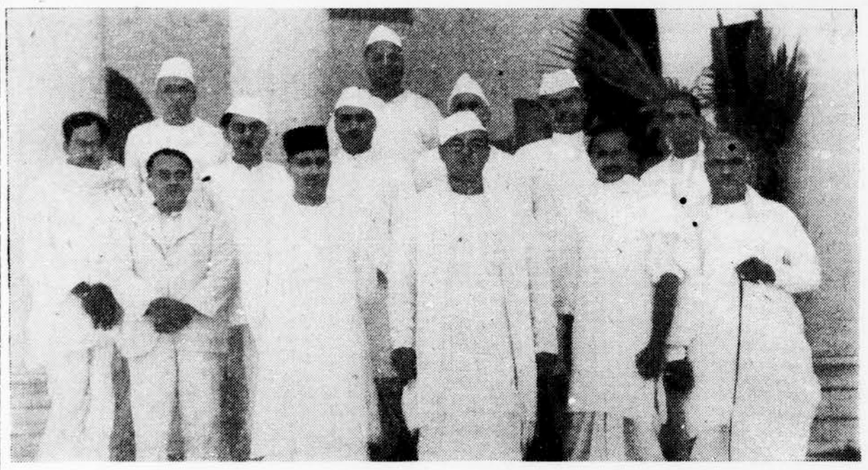
"On May 28 I undertook a great aim and was determined to achieve it, because the entire German nation was ready for supreme sacrifice I sacrificed my private bourgeois comforts to the great aims of the nation

"In the last months and weeks I had a great helper in foreign affairs I have already had occasion to thank the man who stood behind Germany namely Signor Mussolini. I must also thank the other two statesmen who in the last minute realised the gravity and enabled me to give my hand to an understanding but above all my gratitude is due to the German people who have taken all measures necessary to enforce our just claim.

"When hundreds of thousands were drafted to labour, when hundreds of thousands were called to colours, no man went to the savings bank, no woman was daunted. Nobody in the world will help us, unless we help ourselves.

"Mr Duff Cooper and Mr Eden say that the Czechs have been badly treated. They should go and see for themselves. In Sudetenland I saw frightful misery. It must be our cry to remove distress completely.

"It amazes me to have solved this problem of Sudetenland without fighting How many sacrifices would fighting have demanded? As long as the German people preserve their unity, no one will dare attack us. This year the last scandalous pages have been torn out of the book of fate. The German people have found their way back to honour." —Reuter.



Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose (centre of front row) for the first time in the history of the Indian National Congress opened at Delhi on Monday a conference of Industries Ministers from the seven Congress Provinces. In the photo Mr. G. D. Birla is seen at the right of Syt. Bose and Acharya Kripalani (General Secretary of the Congress) and Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister of Industries and Labour, Madras at the left, the other Ministers standing behind.

Nazi Line Of Occupation

Demands Of Reich Upset Delimitation Plans

BERLIN, Oct. 6.

The International Commission has decided upon the German majority districts, which the German army is to occupy on October 7th. Approximately 1,400 miles of frontier had to be delimited and the demands of the Reich upset the work at some points. It is understood that the Germans insisted on maintenance of 1918 population figures in order to guard against effects of Czech immigration. Another point of difference was the future of certain important railway junctions, the transfer of which from the Czech would greatly weaken Czechoslovakia.

LINE OF OCCUPATION

The German news agency describes the line of occupation roughly as follows:—Running from northeast to west the line includes Neutitschein. Hultschin (including Marisch Ostrau) Troppau, Trubau, Rokitnitz, Trautenau, Gablonz, Reichenberg, Leitmeritz, Lobositz and Dux. From there it turns south to Brux, Saaz and passes westward of Pilsen to Bischofteinitz and westward of Taus. It then turns south-east to Wnterberg and Krumau. In South the troops will advance to the line along Zam, Naickolsburg, Lundenburg.—Reuter.

NAZI OCCUPATION CAMPAIGN

Hitler In Sudetenland

BERLIN, Oct. 6.

German troops began occupation of the fourth zone of Czechoslovakia at eight o'clock this morning.

Herr Hitler entrained this morning to visit the second sector of Sudeten territory crossing the former Czech-German frontier between Oppach and Fugen at ten o'clock.—Reuter.

Occupation Of Silesian Sudetenland

GLECIVITZ, Oct. 6.

Herr Hitler's fourth army of occupation, two divisions of the German Eighth Army Corps, marched into Silesian Sudetenland at 08-00 a.m. General Vonrunstedt took the salute at Grosskindedorf. Contact was established with the first Czech Military outpost at Spornhan, where they had most amiable conversations with a detachment of Czech officers, concerning the line to which the Czechs should withdraw tomorrow.—Reuter.

DEMOBILISATION STARTS

PRAGUE, Oct. 6.

Immediate demobilisation of two classes is officially announced. Other classes will be demobilised progressively.—Reuter.

300 MINERS ENTOMBED

Explosion Of Fire Damp In Japanese Mine

TOKIO, Oct. 6.

Three hundred miners have been entombed in an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine at Yubari in Hokkaido. About a hundred managed to extricate themselves but anxiety is felt for the remainder.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR CANTON?

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.

Large numbers of Japanese troops are reported to have moved from Shanghai to Tsingtao during the past few weeks and have concentrated in Formosa, whence in the opinion of foreign experts closely in touch with naval and military affairs, they may attempt at landing in the neighbourhood of Canton.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CAVALRY ENTERS KICHUN

HANKOW, Oct. 6.

Japanese forces, pushing westward towards Hankow along the north bank of the Yangtse River have reached Kichun some 80 miles below Hankow, according to Chinese dispatches but only a small detachment of the Japanese cavalry has entered Kichun as most of the town is still under the Yangtse flood water.—Reuters

PREMIER ADVISED TO TAKE REST

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Mr. Chamberlain has been advised by doctors to take rest.

Accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister will go to Scotland this evening to spend some time in Berwickshire at the residence of the Earl of Home.—Reuter.

ANGLO-U. S. TRADE PACT

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Reuter learns authoritatively that there are indications of trade agreements between Britain, United States and Canada being ready for signatures at the end of this month.—Reuter.

PARIS FOLLOWS SUIT

PARIS, Oct. 6.

All the reservists called up in September will be demobilised by October 11.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The composite air craft, Mercury and Maia took air at Dundee at 1 p.m., preparatory to make an attack on the long-distance record. Twenty minutes later, the two craft separated, Mercury flying southward with Capetown as its goal.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS TO FIGHT TO A FINISH

BARCELONA, Oct. 6.

"Spain is not following the path of Czechoslovakia," declared Senor Delvayo, the Republican Foreign Minister, in a broadcast to the United States this morning. He said that Spain was more determined than ever to fight till this country was free from invaders.

Senor Delvayo predicted "new perfection" for the Republican Army within a few months, despite the withdrawal of the International volunteers.

He added: "We are about to enter into an extremely hard winter period. Provisioning has been aggravated by continual sinking of ships bearing food purchased by the Government with the greatest sacrifice. Will those countries, where wheat is so abundant that it cannot find a normal commercial exit, watch the coming winter impassively, while the Spanish people lack bread."

Senor Delvayo added that in any case a food scarcity would not end the Spanish war.—Reuter.

Govt. Not Likely To Give Up War Until Victory Is Won

BARCELONA, Oct. 6.

There is reason to believe that attempts at mediation are pending. There does not appear to be any inclination to modify Government's resolve to continue the war until victory is obtained on the basis of the 13 points laid down by Negrin last June; but mediation, ensuring their fulfilment is, therefore, thought to be probably acceptable.

Meanwhile the bulk of international volunteers have already withdrawn from the lines.—Reuter.

RIVAL CLAIMS ON EBRO FRONT

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Nationalists and Republicans both claim success in the Ebro Front. The Nationalists at Salamanca claim to have advanced on the straightened line of the Republicans, who lost a hundred dead and 75 prisoners

Meanwhile the Republicans at Barcelona state that the Nationalists are losing heavily. They add that the high standard of the Republican's new army is reflected in fighting

A message from Burgos states that 26,000 packets of cigarettes were dropped on Republican trenches on the Ebro Front by Nationalist 'plains and loaves of bread were also rained at Barcelona. It is claimed that 66 Republican aeroplanes were shot down in September.—Reuter

But Alicante Public "Did Not Trouble To Pick Up" Franco's Charities

MADRID, Oct. 6.

The Port of Alicante is the latest Government town to receive bread instead of bombs from General Franco.

To-day, several hundred small bags containing bread were dropped by aeroplanes which were subjected to intense fire from anti-aircraft.

The Alicante authorities state that the public "did not trouble to pick up" the bread coming as it did from those responsible for the deaths of hundreds of inhabitants.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Radio-Activity

Among the outstanding achievements of this century must be mentioned what is known as radio-activity.

A substance is said to be radio-active when it has the peculiar property of emitting radiations capable of passing through sheets of metal or other substances which are opaque to ordinary light rays. These radiations not only affect a photographic plate, but also discharge an electrified body.

What really happens when a substance emits radiations seems to be the breaking down of the material itself, a continual disintegration of the radio-active element; and the result of this breaking down is a complete change in the element so that what one begins experimenting with "in time" becomes something else.

Behind all this mysterious scientific trickery, as it must ever seem to the layman, are the dreams of the old alchemists. They had visions of changing lead into gold. That is still a notion to toy with, but science has, at least, got so far that it can produce a priceless element which will change into a cheap one. That is to say, we may begin with Uranium, a most rare element, and note how in process of time it breaks down through continuous activity to a substance known as Uranium Y, then into another known as Uranium X, and so on to Ionium and Radium and Radium A, Radium B, to Radium E, after which it becomes Polonium, and finally Lead.

Only the time taken is rather too long for us to "watch" the change, for "half" the action (not all) would require at least 5,000 million years.....so that the alchemists would need to have patience.

SIMON'S TRIBUTE TO LONDON FINANCE

For Rising At Time Of Czech Crisis

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sir John Simon paid a tribute to the good sense, restraint and comradeship with which banking institutions faced the recent crisis, speaking as a guest of honour at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. He said that plans had been thought out and perfected to provide currency to finance ordinary and special needs in circumstances very much without precedent.

BANKS THANKED

On behalf of the Government he thanked the banks for their unsparing efforts to make these plans effective. The soundness of London's finance had been demonstrated afresh The responsibility for the plans lay with the Treasury and the Bank of England working together. Though the plans were not need we all had a piece of practice, which would do us no harm and might perhaps be useful.

Mr. B. G. Atterns, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, recalled that since 1931 Britain had been experimenting with a new financial mechanism and this was the first real strain it had been called upon to bear. London was particularly vulnerable in such a crisis as they had recently faced and it was a matter of satisfaction that while there had been a somewhat violent movement in various markets, little or no sign of underlying weakness or unsoundness had been shown.—Reuter.

LONDON COMMERCE CHAMBERS TO CONFER

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A conference of Chambers of Commerce will be held in London on October 19 and 20 to discuss export trade difficulties, according to an announcement by Sir Charles Gibson in his Presidential address at the autumn meeting of the British Chambers of Commerce.

Sir Charles Gibson urged that it should be a fundamental part of Government policy that countries selling primary products to Britain must take a reasonably corresponding value of our exports. He gave the example of Russia and said: "We cannot witness Russia purchasing 3½ million sterling manufactured goods from us, when we take 20 millions worth of her primary products."

He estimated that at least one hundred millions worth of her imported manufactured goods could be made in Britain.—Reuter.

56 Killed In Fight With Troops

JERUSALEM, Oct. 5.

Fifty-six brigands were killed in two actions between Tiberias and Safed

The brigands are believed to be the remanents of a gang which massacred nineteen Jews in Tiberias on Sunday. They were engaged by men of the Royal Ulster Rifles and the South Staffordshires assisted by air craft.—Reuter.

DADAR-MATUNGA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE OPENS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Dadar-Matunga Women's Conference was started this afternoon at 4 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, when Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, M.L.A., presided.

In spite of heavy rains there was a good gathering

Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar narrated in brief the work of the sub-constituency of the All-India Women's Conference inaugurated a few weeks ago and announced that this constituency has, during the short period of its existence, enrolled about 200 members. In conclusion, she read congratulatory messages received from the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and others.

Mrs. Laxmibai Modak, Chairwoman of the Reception Committee gave the history of the various women's organisations in Dadar-Matunga Colony and the useful work done by them. Mrs. Modak concluded her speech by appealing to the delegates and visitors assembled, for the help and co-operation to further the cause of the institution which has sponsored the Conference.

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, M.L.A., then delivered her presidential address.

There is a cinema show tomorrow at 10 a.m. in Plaza Cinema when the film "Swarajya Seemewar" will be exhibited. The session will be resumed at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) afternoon.

Mrs. Deshmukh announced the Exhibition of Women's Arts and Craft work open.

FRESH POWERS FOR RAJKOT DEWAN

Durbar's Answer To Kathiawar Bar Association Challenge

RAJKOT, Oct. 6.

An order promulgated by Sir Patrick Cadell, the Dewan, in connection with the satyagraha prohibits the use of "Kabutras" (pigeoncots), in the city for purposes other than for feeding pigeons. The order is directed against political meetings for which the Kabutras were lately used.

Another order which is on the anvil and which might be issued in the course of the next few hours will empower the State Police to forfeit or seize microphones or other materials used by the satyagrahis at their public meetings in furtherance of their propaganda.

Earlier in the day, the Thakore Saheb issued an order regularising the orders of the Dewan and empowering him to issue further orders till the disorders are ended. This notification was a sequel to a resolution passed by the Kathiawar Bar Association characterising all notifications issued by Sir Cadell as 'ultra vires' and unauthoritative In his order regularising the Dewan's orders, the Thakore Saheb states that such orders have been issued under his authority and on his signature and that he had further empowered Sir Cadell to issue any further orders for a period of six months more till normal conditions are restored.—United Press.

M. N. DALAL FOR SETHNA'S SEAT

Congress Candidate For Council Of State

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee has approved of the candidature of Mr. Maneckji Nadirshaw Dalal of Bombay for the Council of State bye-election caused by the death of Sir Phiroze Sethna.—A. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Oct. 6

Becharbhai Wadher and 16 others arrested in connection with the match monopoly satyagraha were sentenced to-day to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, each in default, one month more.

VICTORY FOR CHAMBERLAIN IN COMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

thought, the Government deserved the approval of the House for this conduct which saved Czechoslovakia from destruction and Europe from an armageddon.

NO GENERAL ELECTION NOW

Referring to rumours of a general election, Mr. Chamberlain said that he did not want one now. He did not want to capitalise the feeling of thankfulness and relief for the same of some temporary party advantage.

Referring to the suggestion that Chamberlain-Hitler Agreement was a pact designed by Herr Hitler to induce Britain to relinquish her present obligations, the Premier said that it showed how far prejudice could carry a man. He declared that the document was not drawn up by Herr Hitler, but by himself.

WORLD CONFERENCE

Dealing with the Labour suggestion of a World Conference, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was better not to have one at all, than one which would be a failure. He did not say that such a conference would not have its place in due course, but what he did say was, that there was no use calling a World Conference, until they were sure that the states were going to attend it with the intention of aiding the policy to which they had set their heart.

ARMAMENT TO GO ON

Mr. Chamberlain added our past experience has shown only too clearly that weakness in armed strength means weakness in diplomacy. The recent emergency has thrown a vivid light on our preparations for defence, on their strength and weakness. We have already ordered a prompt and thorough enquiry into the whole of our military and civil preparations in order to see no matter what happens, what other steps are necessary to make good our defences in the shortest possible time. Our policy of appeasement does not mean that we can seek new friends at the expense of the old. "I do not think that there has been more complete identity of view between the French and ourselves that at the present time. Their object is the same as ours—maintaining collaboration of all nations in building up lasting peace in Europe".

Labour Attack On Govt. Policy

A final opposition attack on the Government was marshalled by Mr. Attlee who complained that no Government spokesman had outlined a policy to secure lasting peace.

Sir John Simon had repudiated the Four-Power Pact, but beyond that, they heard nothing but the need for increased armaments. Armaments by themselves were not a policy. Mr. Attlee asked what the Government were prepared to give in solution for other questions. "Is the demand for colonies to be met and dealt with or will you wait until we are faced with an ultimatum about colonies? The colonies should be held under the Mandate principle firmly for the benefit of the natives, and secondly for the whole world. There must be some sort of economic plan for permanent peace. Above all, if the world is to have peace, it must return to the rule of law. The ultimate effect of this episode has been to strengthen the conviction in Britain. That force alone holds sway.—

As Mr. Chamberlain rose to leave the House, Ministerialists jumped to their feet and cheered and waved. All strangers in the public gallery also rose to their feet and stood in silence, while the Peers in the Peers' Gallery did the same.

Mr. Chamberlain for a moment stood at his place in front of the dispatch box, smiling and then, with a final wave of the hand walked out of the House.

ANALYSIS OF VOTING

Five hundred and ten is the total of votes cast, according to a well substantiated estimate. The analysis of the remainder of the partial votes indicates that five can be accounted for by the five pending bye-elections, 2 for Irish Nationalists who did not attend, 28 for paired votes, 6 for Pacifist abstentions, under Mr. Lansbury, 4 for I. L. P. abstentions, 20 for Government abstentions, and 5 for Speaker and 4 whips who do not vote. This leaves 33 members unaccounted for, some of whom may be ill or abroad. Roughly speaking.

19 CONSERVATIVES

It is understood that the following 19 Conservatives abstained from the Division.

Messrs. Winston Churchill, Cartland and Anthony Eden, Lord Wolmer, Messrs. Duff Cooper, Thomas, Richardlaw, and Spears, Admiral Keyes, Messrs. Harold MacMillan, Gunston, Sandys, Bracken and Vyvyan Adams, Commander Bower, Captain Sir Sidney Herbert, Messrs Crossley, Boothby, Amery, also Government labourite Harold Nicolson.

The highest possible Government vote was 419. The Opposition's with the Independents was 195. Therefore "the missings" on each side are almost equal. This suggests that the number of pairs, the little cross-voting being almost equal to the number of abstentions. It is not possible to separate all the abstainers from the absentees. The former included Mr. Churchill and also Lansbury group, numbering six and also four I.L.P. members.

Other details are not available before publication of the official report to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

GERMAN-LITHUANIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Question In Commons

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Recent press reports of negotiations between Germany and Lithuania were the subject of question in the House of Commons, to which Mr. R. A. Butler replied that he understood that no negotiations had been in progress apart from discussions some months ago on the question of the interpretation of the Memel Statute.

He informed that there was no confirmation of the recent press reports of impending commercial negotiations. Any attempt to prejudice the commercial relations between Lithuania and Britain would be resisted by this country.—Reuter.

ALL OPPOSITION AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT

(Continued From Page 1)

give powers under the Civil Procedure Code to the Registrar. If Government insisted on this, he felt that suspicion was bound to be created in the minds of the people that the real intention of Government was to undermine Trade Union movement.

Mr. K. D. K. Jagtap also opposed the Clause.

MUNSHI'S REPLY

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi replying stated that all fear about powers being misused by the Registrar was groundless because all decisions of the Registrar were appealable. His being under Government and following their direction were vague fears, as all these things were considered by him as court and an appeal could be preferred against any decision of his. The Evidence Act was applicable.

The Clause was put to vote and carried by 56 against 17.

WHY LABOUR OFFICER?

Clause Seventeen which laid down that every employer of industry and every representative of employees concerned and Labour Officer could appear in any enquiry before Registrar was taken up for discussion.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar moved an amendment for the deletion of Labour Officer from the provision.

Mr. K. M. Munshi accepted the amendment and said amidst laughter that there was provision under Clause 25 for Laboor Officer to appear in any proceedings.

The amendment was accepted without division.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala opposed the amendment of the clause as he felt that it would have disastrous effect on the working class movement. He felt that the provision was uncalled for and unnecessary and felt that the provision was so dangerous that any employer in any industry could appear before Registrar.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta rose to a point of order and wanted ruling from the Chair as to whether in view of the Labour Officer being excluded for purposes of the present chapter of the Bill provision for his appearance in any proceedings in Clause 25 could stand.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi rose to a point of order and on the point or order said that Mr. Jamnadas was playing his cards wrongly.

The proper time for raising the question was not yet present.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he was not as seasoned a veteran as Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi. While he had to sit quiet Mr. Mehta had to argue and hence he wanted the position to be cleared.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi once again intervened to appeal to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta not to press his point at this stage.

Mr. K. M. Munshi got up to enquire what this conversation between two members was, amidst laughter.

Mr. Mehta continuing said that the House having decided by vote that Labour Officer should be excluded could he come in at any later stage.

SPEAKER EXPLAINS

The Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, Speaker, said that firstly it was not a point of order that the member had raised. It was an interpretation of the clause which had to be given not by him but by an outsider. He said that he would decide whether the provision in the Clause 25 about Labour Officer was permissive or not, when that clause came up for discussion.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi: "Hear, hear".

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposing the Clause said that he maintained that the House had saved a disaster by excluding the Labour Officer. He felt that the Clause did not accord equal treatment to the employer and the employees. While the employer could be present on his own right before the Registrar, employees had to send their representatives and no employee could appear personally.

EMPLOYER VS. EMPLOYEE

Mr. S. V. Parulekar opposed the Clause because it made distinction between employer and employee in favour of the former. He felt that in cases where appearance before Registrar was necessary, Government should provide for employees appearing personally so that they could point out whether the Union was a slave union or not.

Mr. A. R. A. Khedgikar opposing the Clause stated that though Government had accepted his amendment he was not satisfied with it. He hoped that Government would accept his suggestion to drop the Clause.

Mr. Alibahadur Khan supporting the Clause stated that it was absolutely essential to have the clause as it afforded an opportunity to workers to appear and place before Registrar facts. The whole Bill had been so framed that the workers' case would not go by default for want of proper representation.

Mr. A. D. K. Jagtap also opposed.

Mr. K. M. Munshi had nothing to say as he did not accept the contention of the Opposition about the clause.

The clause was carried by 59 against 16.

INDUSTRIAL COURT

The House then proceeded to consider the next clause which provided for an appeal to the Industrial Court from the orders of the Registrar cancelling the registration of unions. After some labour leaders had spoken against the provision, it was carried by 62:17. Two clauses providing for the Registrar referring to the Industrial Court any matter arising before him and publication of applications and cancellation of registration in official Gazette were also approved by an overwhelming majority.

LABOUR OFFICER AND CONCILIATOR

The House proceeded to discuss clauses in Chapter Three of the Bill.

The Clause providing for a Commissioner of Labour being an ex-officio chief conciliator and his having jurisdiction all over the province: Government appointing any person as conciliator for any local area: and the appointment of special conciliator was approved without discussion or division.

Similarly the Clause providing for the appointment of a Labour Officer was also approved.

Clause 23 provides that when an industrial dispute arose, the provincial Government may constitute a Board of Conciliation for promoting the settlement of the dispute. Such board shall consist of a Chairman and a equal number of members drawn from panels representing employers and employees. Members of panels should be independent persons.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved an amendment that the members of the Board should be selected by Provincial Government.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. K. M. Munshi and approved by the House without division.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that members on the Board of Conciliation on behalf of workers shall be representatives of Registered Trade Unions.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar moved an amendment to the above amendment to the effect that they shall be representatives of Unions Registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1926.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking in favour of the amendment as sought to be amended by Mr. Khedgikar said that those on behalf of workers on the Court of Conciliation ought to be 'bona fide' representatives of workers. They should not be people who in opinion of the Government, were representatives of Labour.

Mr. Mehta said, the existing practice was, that Trade Unions had a right to nominate persons on Conciliation Board. That was as per the Government of India trade Disputes Act. What had been suggested was in keeping with the practice obtained under the Central Government's Act.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala supporting the amendment said that if the amendment were to be accepted, it would not take away the sense of equity and parity in the Clause. If the ultimate conclusion of the Conciliation Board should have any value with workers, then it would be necessary that they should have real representatives of workers on the Conciliation Board.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar supporting the amendment said that if workers should have confidence in the Conciliation Board, then men in whom they have confidence should be members of the Board on their behalf. The amendment only sought to make clear what the clause sought to do.

Mr. K. M. Munshi when called upon by the speaker said that he had nothing to say.

"VAGUE WORDING."

Mr. S. V. Parulekar supporting the amendment said that Government had indirectly conceded the point that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted to clear up by his amendment. At present the wording of the original Clause was vague. Government would have to concede that there could be no better persons who knew and understood the interest of workers than those who had worked in the Trade Union movement. All those who knew the interest of workers, he contended would be in the Trade Union Movement and not outside.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that when Government was struck dumb, it was difficult for him to say anything excepting remonstrate before them to say something. The Home Minister had not said anything on the Clause under discussion nor had he explained why the Clause should not be amended. He had only said that he had nothing to say. He considered that this was saving time with a vengeance. It was a blind refusal to say anything.

DYING FOR CO-OPERATION.

Mr. K. M. Munshi replying stated that he was never in a more responsive mood while piloting the Bill than at present. He had been dying for co-operation from members of the Opposition. So far as the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was concerned he was in favour of accepting it with a certain change because he felt that there was a common ground. But they wanted representatives of Unions registered under their favourite act. So far as the present Bill was concerned those Unions stood outside.

Even at this stage, continued Mr. Munshi, he was prepared to accept the original amendment with a slight alteration namely, that as far as possible, representatives of Registered Unions shall be selected as member of the Board on behalf of workers.

The amendment of Mr. Khedgikar was put to vote and lost by 17-51. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment was also lost without division.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved another amendment that instead of the provision that both the Chairman and the Members of the Board of Conciliation should be independent, the provision should be that only the Chairman should be independent. He contended that it would be difficult to get independent persons. For example, from the panel of employers, it would be absolutely difficult to select a member who would be independent of, say, the textile industry. He might not be connected with textile industry personally but he was after all an employer and might be connected socially and even by marriage with the employer concerned. The wording of the Clause was such that there should be an interested person on the Conciliation Board who would be disinterested. He contended that it would be absolutely difficult to find such person. It would be like going after mirage.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher who spoke for the first time on the Bill after he returned from Delhi said that if a member was found to be interested in the industry concerned he would automatically be disqualified. A person could represent the employer but yet be disinterested in the industry. Both the employer and employee had been clearly defined by an earlier clause. Anyone falling under that definition would be disallowed from membership of the Board. The provision had been taken from the Trade Disputes Bill of 1929. He (Jamnadas) wanted the Chairman alone to be independent. Mr. Kher felt that he ought to support whole-heartdly that all members should be independent. If all members were not independent the Prime Minister felt that it would be same as appearing before a conciliator and the repetition of that failure because before a conciliator parties appeared. Since there was no settlement of dispute, it came up before the Board. What the clause as worded, sought to do was to give a reasonable chance for the settlement of the dispute.

The amendment was lost by a overwhelming majority.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. Jhabvala to the effect that instead of the members of being merely unconnected with the dispute it should be that they should not be connected with it either directly or indirectly.

After an hour's discussion the amendment was thrown out.

Discussion on the clause had not concluded when the House adjourned for the day.

Mahatma In Frontier

PESHAWAR, Oct. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi continues his silence, which he has been observing for the last eight weeks and which he temporarily broke during discussions of the Working Committee at Delhi.

A tentative tour programme has been chalked out for Gandhiji but it is gathered that after three days' quiet stay at Peshawar he will visit Utmanzai, home of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan; returning to Peshawar after three days' stay. Peshawar will be Gandhiji's headquarters, where he will be returning after visits to various places in the Frontier.

DEPENDS ON HEALTH.

The entire tour programme of Mahatma Gandhi will depend upon the state of his health and how it reacts to Frontier climate. Utmost consideration is being given to the question of giving Gandhiji as much rest as possible. No interviews are allowed. In view of Gandhiji's presence at Peshawar, Dr. Khan Saheb the Frontier Premier, has cancelled a part of his tour.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO TOUR ALL DISTRICTS

PESHAWAR, Oct. 6.

After yesterday's tiresome journey Mahatma Gandhi spent a restful night and took rest this morning.

Although a detailed programme for a tour throughout the province has not yet been chalked out, it is certain that he will tour all districts.

It is understood that he has expressed his readiness to visit those districts at any rate which are coming forward presently with promises of his Khadi and Harijan work.—United Press.

Large Crowds Attend Prayer

PESHAWAR, Oct. 6.

Large crowds thronged at Dr. Khan Saheb's bungalow, when Mahatma Gandhi held the first public prayer this evening since his arrival in Peshawar. As Gandhiji emerged from the residence, followed by the "Frontier Gandhi", the entire congregation greeted him with shouts "Gandhiji-ki-Jai".

Gandhiji acknowledged them with folded hands. He then took his seat on the dais with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan on his left, and the gathering squatted on the spacious lawn in front. Prayers were led by Mahatma's party, Gandhiji himself remaining silent in mediation. Khudai Khidmatgars in red dress controlled the crowds admirably. —A. P.

SWIMMING BATH FOR INDIANS

Bombay Govt. To Give Site Opposite Charni Road Gardens

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Oct. 6.

After all Bombay is going to have a special swimming bath for Indians. This will be situated just in front of the Charni Road Gardens.

The decision of the Government that they would be prepared to give enough place for a spacious swimming bath was imparted by the Hon. Mr. R. Morarji Desai to Mr. Soondardas Morarji, Dr. Dongre and Mr. Gharware, who were separately invited by the Minister in consequence of applications for a suitable place to have a swimming bath.

It might be recalled that Mr. Soondardas Morarji has been moving in the matter of having a separate swimming bath to cater to the needs of members of the commercial community especially. He has been able to collect so far nearly Rs. 60,000 and about Rs. 50,000 more have been promised.

A. R. P. IN BOMBAY

Dr. Dadachanji's Query To Director Of Information

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji has forwarded the following letter to the Director of Information, Government of Bombay, regarding the question of precautions against air raids:—

"It appears from reports published in the local papers, that Government are anxious to instruct the public in precautions against Air Raids, through public demonstrations etc. However, so far as one can understand, the Government had not yet declared its policy of the supply of the necessary appliances for protection of the public, against the air raids, either I individual or 11 collective

It is well-known that, for individual protection against air raids a sufficient provision of gas masks or respirators should be made. As the population of Bombay roughly numbers 12 lacs or so, is the Government in a position to supply every individual citizen with a mask? Or otherwise, does the Government expect that the citizens or Bombay (the majority of whom are so poor) are to purchase masks at their own expense? Are these masks made already or are they to be made in India or abroad, and if so when.

As to the collective protection against air raids, (a) how many Gas-protected Shelters against air raids do the Government propose to erect for the benefit of the whole population of Bombay, or (b) do Government intend to evacuate all to a place of safety, and if so, where? Do they propose to start the issue of masks, and the erection of Shelters, or evacuation after the raids have been committed;; and if so, what good-will they do? So far as one knows, the Government have not yet notified the public as to their policy or intention on this subject of vital importance to the citizens of Bombay. Can you please enlighten the public on the subject and oblige."

SEC. 144 AT SYLHET

SYLHET, Oct. 6.

Communal tension is gradually spreading in the interior villages although the situation in the town has been brought under control.

Yesterday several Hindus were assaulted on their way home in some of the villages in the vicinity of the town.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been promulgated this evening prohibiting all persons from going about on the public roads and public places with lathis or any other weapons in the Municipal area of Sylhet for one month.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

COINCIDENCE

By MEREDITH SCHOLL.

When Richard first heard the girl sobbing he didn't quite know whether to leave her alone, or make an attempt to comfort her. She was seated on a marole bench behind some lilac bushes. The reflection of lights from the huge living-room of the Ballardstow mansion was only faint here, but a full moon illuminated the bench in a sort of enchanged glow.

Richard was quite sure that the girl had neither seen nor heard his approach. He had been walking along the pebble drive that wound eventually up before the mansion's front entrance, when the girl's quiet sobbing attracted his attention. It was such a heart-rending sound that he finally decided to be as gallant as possible.

He threw away his cigarette and rounded the lilac bushes. The girl looked up as his silhouette out across the moonbeams, and seemed to start as if in fear.

"I'm sorry," Richard apologized. "I heard you sobbing and wondered if there was anything I could do."

She regarded him silently, and then quite surprisingly buried her face on the arm of the bench and burst into a fresh flood of tears.

Finally the girl looked up. "I'm . . . sorry," she began brokenly. "It's so silly." She stared at him, as if wondering how he would take her next remark. Then: "I'm so. . . lonesome."

Richard arched his brows. "Lonesome! That's a bit of a shock. A pretty girl like you? Lonesome?"

He made as if to sit down, and the girl moved to give him room.

"I'm not the best companion in the world," Richard smiled. "But I might do in a pinch."

"Anyone will do just now," the girl said, and Richard ran a finger around the inside of his collar. "I'm Sylvia Ballardstow," she went on.

"Indeed," said Richard. "I believe this party...or that party..." (he jerked a thumb over his shoulder) "is being held in your honour?"

"That's exactly what the trouble is," Sylvia sobbed. "Father is announcing my engagement tonight to a...man...I don't love." The tears came again and Richard waited patiently.

"Really," he said. "That is a predicament. And an old chestnut at that. You're quite sure you don't love your...er...this man"

'Oh, I'm sure I don't. You see, he's the son of a boyhood friend of father's, and father insists that I marry him. It's most upsetting. I've never seen the man, but I know I shall detest him!

"You seem emphatic enough," Richard agreed. "Have you any particular cause for such a conscientious dislike?"

"Only that his father,—my father's friend,—is a staid and stuffy old person, and his son cannot be much different. Besides, it isn't fair to ask a girl to marry a man she's never seen."

"I can heartily sympathize with you on that angle," said Richard moodily. "You see, I'm confronted by more or less the same proposition myself."

"Really," said Sylvia. "Does your father insist that you marry a daughter of an old friend of his? How extremely coincidental!"

"He wants me to," Richard said gloomily. "But, I'm afraid I'll have to disappoint the old gentleman for once. Fortunately, we men are more apt to assert ourselves in such matters than you girls.'

Sylvia's eyes were wide with interest. "And haven't you even seen your...er...this girl? Don't you love her?"

"I'm not sure about the last question," said Richard dreamily. "But I'm quite positive she's more or less of a frivolous old hen, if you'll pardon my saying so. You see her mother has a good deal of temper and waistline. I really don't see how the daughter can be much different."

Sylvia felt a queer sensation begin at the tips of her toes and rush up her spinal column to the very roots of her hair. She was quite abruptly seized with a panicky desire to flee from the spot. Then she saw Richard's eyes upon her and caught the hint of a twinkle.

For one long moment they looked at each other. And then quite abruptly Richard thrust out his hand.

"I guess we're even," he smiled. "Shall we call it quits?"

Sylvia rested her hand lightly in his and burst into a peal of laughter. "We're even," she said, "and it's quits."

Richard got to his feet and bowed low. "May I have the honour of escorting the prospective bride to the reception hall?"

"You may indeed," Sylvia replied gayly. "I'm more than anxious to see what the prospective groom looks like under the bright lights."

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Hakims Wait On U. P. Minister

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6.

A deputation of Hakims led by Shafaul Mulk Hakim Abdul Haseeb waited on the Minister of Public Health. The deputationists placed their case against the composition of the Anjuman Tibbia and requested the Government to set aside the recent elections to the U. P. Board of Unani and Ayurvedic Medicines.

The Minister promised them to inquire into their grievances.—United Press.

B. C. P. W.

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make COOL AND REFRESHING DRINKS in Summer

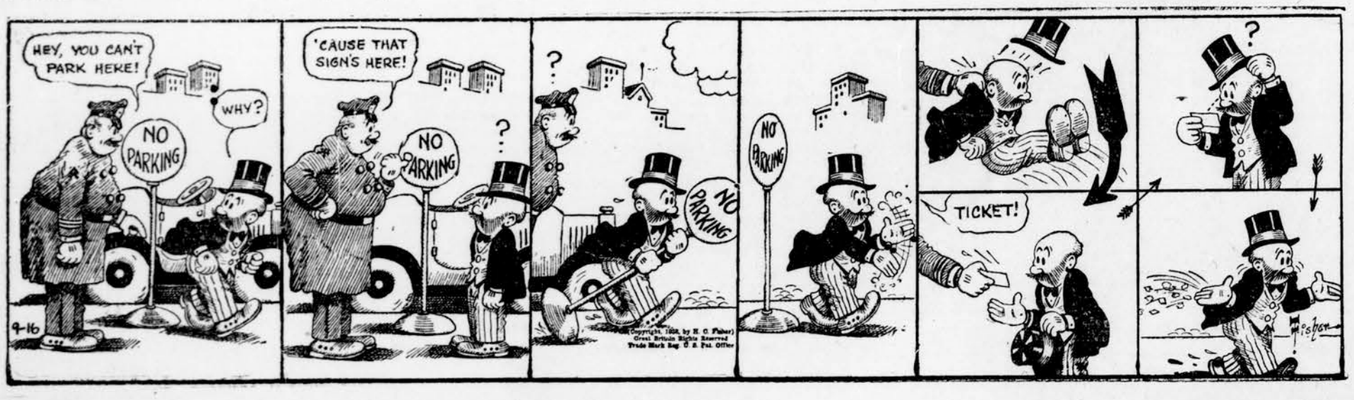
AVOID IMITATIONS

CALCUTTA BENGAL CHEMICAL

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

MUTT AND JEFF—And Now Everything Is All Straightened Out

By BUD FISHER



Rate-War On Konkan Coast Trade

Scindias' Efforts Meet With Counter Move Of Bombay Steam In Burma Waters

WALCHAND ON NEED OF UNIFORMITY OF MANAGEMENT

Following are excerpts from the statement of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman, Scindia Steam Navigation Company, on the rate-war in Konkan Trade:—

After recounting the circumstances under which the Scindia Company began practically to manage the affairs of the Indian Co-operative Mr. Walchand says:

VICTIM OF RATE-WAR

The passage fares on the Konkan Coast were not reduced by the Indian Co-operative. Neither is the Indian Co-operative nor is the Scindia Company in any way responsible for the rate-war which began in that trade with the participation of the s.s. "Ratnagiri" in that trade. Far from being responsible in any way for the starting of the rate-war, the Indian Co-operative on the contrary had been and continues to be the victim of that rate-war. This is the first broad fact which I want the public to remember as attempts have been continuously made to charge the Scindia Company with the waging of the rate-war on the Konkan Coast.

At the time the Scindia Company practically began to manage the affairs of the Indian Co-operative, the three Companies, viz., the Bombay Steam, the Ratnagar and the Indian Co-operative were operating on the Konkan Coast. I thought that if all these three Companies could be brought under a uniformity of management not only can the tangle on the Konkan Coast be peacefully solved, but their economic participation in the trade can also be permanently assured. It was from this broad outlook that I applied my mind to the solution of the conflicting interests of different parties in this trade.

I approached Sheth Mafatlal Gagalbhai, who owned the s. s. "Ratnagiri" and am glad to state that he agreed to transfer his boat to a new Company to be called the Ratnagar Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. and leave its management in the hands of the Scindia Company.

BOMBAY STEAM

As I knew that the uniformity of management, mergers and pools are the recognised methods of solving very intriguing problems in the world of shipping, the question of uniformity of management would appeal to the Bombay Steam also and I started my conversations with their representatives in October last. It was found that that method did not appeal to them. I placed the matter before my Directors and as desired by them announced at the last Annual Meeting of the Scindia Company that we would try to explore other avenues to establish peace in the Konkan trade.

On the day following the last annual meeting of my Company I began to establish contact with the representatives of the Bombay Steam with a view to enable the Bombay Steam, the Ratnagar and the Indian Co-operative to arrive at an equitable solution of the conflicting problems that had arisen in that trade. I carried on my negotiations for nearly 2 months with the representatives of the Bombay Steam and had several interviews with them.

UNACCEPTABLE TERMS

The terms which were offered by the Bombay Steam, namely 36 per cent of the Konkan trade to be shared jointly between the Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar were such as would leave those companies into a loss year after year. One cannot, therefore, expect the Boards of those companies to accept such an offer. It must be noted that at my request the Boards of those two Companies have even agreed to restrict all their activities to the Konkan Coast only and not to go into any other trade beyond the Konkan waters for the period for which the agreement was to be made. It is significant that even this offer which would have left the two companies into serious loss, was considered detrimental by some of the Directors of the Bombay Steam in the interest of that Company. I am sorry to state that all efforts for helping the three companies to arrive at an equitable settlement failed.

ATTACK ON SCINDIAS

All the time that I was helping the three companies to evolve an equitable scheme for the settlement of their disputes, the Bombay Steam was evolving an effective machinery for attacking the Scindia Company in their Burma trade not only by sending its representatives to Rangoon but by actually offering shippers to book the cargo by running a regular service. I shall leave the public to judge whether the real intention of the Bombay Steam was to help me in establishing peace in the Konkan trade, or to attack the Scindia Company in the Burmese waters.

ARBITRATION MOVE

Just after the failure of the above negotiations in January, a letter was received from the Government of India enquiring whether the Indian Co-operative and the Ratnagar would agree to arbitration and leave "all questions in dispute" to be settled by that method. Both the Companies replied to the Government of India that they agreed to the principle of arbitration, named Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as their Arbitrator and indicated the terms of reference whereby they wanted an equitable solution of the question by the manner in which the tonnage of the three companies should participate in the Konkan trade and by promoting uniformity of management in the trade on such lines as would ensure not only the cessation of rate-wars, but also their future expansion as an integral part of national shipping.

The Bombay Steam have not as yet indicated their acceptance of the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as Arbitrator of the dispute.

FURTHER CLAIM

As regards the terms of reference they have shifted their grounds again and again in the several letters, which they have written to these companies, and have now suggested that there should be a Conference of all the shipping companies, which number about twelve, to settle the Konkan question. I regret to say that the attitude which the Bombay Steam have taken up as revealed in the letters that they have addressed to the other two companies in dispute, leaves the impression on my mind that they are not really anxious to solve the problems that have arisen in the Konkan trade, but they are anxious to prepare their claim for participation in the Burmese waters, and may have other motives for this purpose.

This is where all my efforts for the solution of the Konkan question stand at present.

The Directors of the Bombay Steam have stated in their Report that they have terminated the long-standing agreement of the Bombay Steam with the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. so that they could secure "freedom of action to protect the company's interests more effectively as and when occasion arises." They have called the Scindia Company as the "beneficiary" (!) under the Agreement of the Bombay Steam with the British India. They have now threatened that if the so-called "beneficiary", namely the Scindia Company will not help them in solving the Konkan question, the Bombay Steam will compel the Scindia Company to give them a slice of the Burma trade at the end of 1939.

I do not know how far this declaration of their intention to go into the Burma trade at the end of 1939 is in consonance with the advertisements, which appeared in the Press and which appear even after the issue of the Report that the Company has decided to go into the Burma trade, are in negotiations for securing steamers and will berth steamers in that trade this year.

It will be for the shareholders of the Bombay Steam to enquire of their Directors and their Managing Agents as to what their real policy will be in regard to their entry into the Burma trade and whether their proposed entry is really in the interests of the shareholders of that Company.

REAL "BENEFICIARY"

So far as the Scindia Company is concerned I have already stated that it is under no obligation not to enter into the sphere of activities of the Bombay Steam, but it has refrained from entering into their trade all these years and has also allowed the Bombay Steam, although they might call the Scindia Company the "beneficiary", to enjoy their monopoly in peace. It will be for the public to judge who the real "beneficiary" has been all these years.

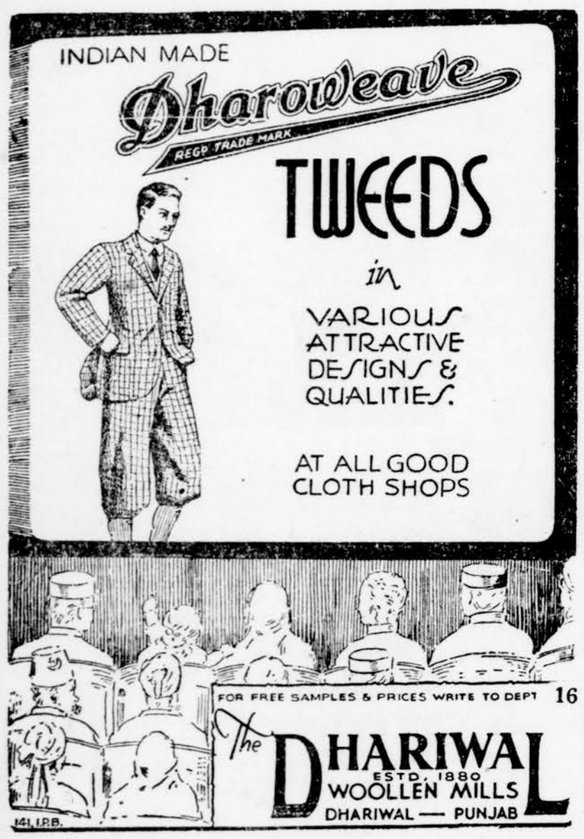
SCINDIA'S INTERESTS

The Scindia Company has given a loan of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs to the Indian Co-operative and has invested further Rs. 10 lakhs in the Ratnagar Company so that all companies can work in peace. With a view to show that it was equally anxious for the economic welfare of the Bombay Steam, it invested a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs in their shares which I regret to state have not been transferred by the Bombay Steam to the Scindia Company or its nominees. In view, therefore, of this large investment, it is natural that the Scindia Company has put forth its best efforts to bring about an equitable solution of the question as indicated above. Now that its efforts have not been appreciated and its activities in the other trade have been threatened, that Company is, under the altered circumstances, quite free to take such action as it would consider proper in protecting its interests and the interests of the other companies under its charge so that all these companies can continue to exist and grow as an integral part of Indian shipping.

My calculations lead me to say that the uniformity of management and rationalisation will at least secure such savings in the working of the Bombay Steam as would be equivalent to an additional 2 per cent. dividend on the present ordinary capital of that Company.

SCINDIA'S ASSURANCE

I am sure if any company involved in this dispute requires any assurance that its future expansion as integral part of national shipping will be safeguarded by the Scindia Company and that the Scindia Company will not approach the question of uniformity of management merely as a commercial proposition, I can say with confidence that the Scindia Company will do its best to arrive at a satisfactory solution of all these questions with the real object of ensuring the growth and expansion of these different shipping companies as an integral part of Indian shipping industry, owned, controlled and managed by Indians themselves.



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Stockists:—
1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Weapon Of Strike Safe

TRADE DISPUTES BILL BENEFICIAL TO WORKERS

Kamgar Sangh Condemns Idea Of General Strike

Messrs. K. L. Borkar, B. J. Marathey and G. M. Bhosle, President and Secretaries of the Bombay Kamgar Sangh write:—

For sometime past, the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and the leaders of the Red Flag Union in Bombay have been carrying on a very mischievous and misguiding propaganda against the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill introduced by the Congress Ministry in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and now being discussed there. The main contention of the Trade Union leaders has been that the Bill deprives the workers of their very fundamental right of going on strike. After going very carefully through the sections of the Bill, the Bombay Kamgar Sangh has been convinced that the Bill will prove to be a blessing and a boon to the workers who have been exasperated by the ill-advised strikes encouraged by the Red Flag and Communist leaders of Bombay during the last twenty years. The Sangh thinks that the strike for strike's sake cannot be in the interest of the workers. No doubt the strike is the ultimate and effective weapon of the workers for securing the redress of their grievances, but it must be clearly understood that it becomes inevitable only when the ways and methods of collaboration and conciliation fail. The strike is a double-edged weapon. Handled wisely, it will bring success to the workers, but indiscriminate use of the strike has not benefited the workers but has landed them in unemployment, humiliation and penury.

TRAVESTY OF TRUTH

The Bombay Kamgar Sangh is further of opinion that if the methods of conciliation and arbitration have to be given a trial, it is necessary to effectively postpone lightning strikes or lockouts till the results of arbitration are known. The Trade Disputes Bill aims only at this and nothing else. The ultimate weapon of strike when conciliation and arbitration fail is safe with the workers and it is a travesty of truth to say that the workers are deprived of it.

The Bombay Kamgar Sangh, therefore, appeals to the workers to try and understand the provisions of the Bill in their proper perspective and not allow themselves to be misled by the false prophets of the Trade Union Congress and the Red Flag Union who apparently desire anyhow to run down the Congress Government.

The Sangh severely condemns the idea of a one day strike to protest against the Bill which is really beneficial to the workers and request them not to fall a victim to the nefarious tactics of the red flaggers.

SATYAGRAHA IN DHENKANAL

Batch Of 60 Taken Into Custody And Released Later

CUTTACK, Oct. 6.

In pursuance of their changed programme the Dhenkanal Praja Mandal have started Satyagraha by taking out processions.

It is stated that several batches from different centres of the State, numbering about 300, were sent out on foot to Dhenkanal, the capital of the State, A batch of sixty, which reached there on October, 4, is stated to have been taken into police custody. Later they were sent in lorries to their respective places.—A. P.

More Batches Join Dhenkanal Satyagraha

CUTTACK, October 6

According to instructions issued by the Dhenkanal Prajamandal, the people who came out on Hizrat returned to their respective villages and Satyagraha has been started in the State by the defying of orders of the State Authorities.

The first batch of Satyagrahis consisting of about 100 persons marched to the Dhenkanal town, carrying a National Flag and shouting slogans. The Satyagrahis, it is stated, hoisted the flag over the office of the Prajamandal which has been declared unlawful.

The police arrested all and instead of putting them into hajat carried them to villages in cars.

A fresh batch of more than 150 Satyagrahis reached the town with banned literature.

A similar Satyagrah has been started in the Talcher State where batches of Satyagrahis wearing Gandhi caps banned by the State Authorities are marching in the villages.—United Press.

SUPPORT TO ONE-DAY STRIKE

Hotel Workers To Reorganise Union

(From A Correspondent)

A largely attended meeting of the Bombay Hotel workers was held at C. P. Tank maidan on Tuesday last to reorganise the Hotel Workers' Union, which was started a year before. Mr. Wadekar, the President of the Gold Silver Workers' Union, was in the Chair.

Messrs. Gavde and Mahimkar spoke. Mr. Mahimkar referred to the Bombay Government's Trades Disputes Bill. The Bill seeks to make strikes illegal and has done injustice to the workers in the Presidency. He appealed to the workers to protest against this and join the One-day strike organised by the B. P. T. U.C., as a mark of protest against this Bill. The resolution was unanimously passed. Mr. Mathure also spoke

Nilgiri State Accepts Agreement

BALASORE, Oct. 6

The Nilgiri State Durbar has announced acceptance of the demands agreed upon between the Durbar and the Prajamandal through the mediation of Mr. Harekrishna Mohtab, a member of the Congress Working Committee.

Surprise is expressed in Prajamandal circles over some alteration made regarding Bethi.

Mr. Mohtab is reaching Balasore to-day in this connection.—United Press.

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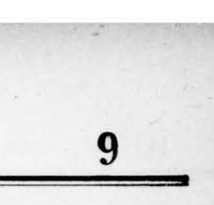

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"I was frequently suffering from headaches, muscular fatigue and other ailments, but after trying Kalzana my many ills disappeared like magic. I am an entirely new man now, thanks to Kalzana—the mineral food for better health—which gives me radiant health and vitality,"

writes **Mr. C. K. S., of Ipoh, F.M.S.**

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

Of all Chemists and Bazars.

PARLE GUJARATI MANDAL

Mangaldas Pakvasa Inaugurates Institution

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, performed the inauguration ceremony of "Vile Parle Gujarati Mandal" this morning at the Municipal Market in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, the Hon. Secretary of the Association—explained the aims and objects of establishing such an organisation.

Hon. Mr. Pakvasa observed that if the ideals with which such institutions were formed, were derived on principles of service and self-sacrifice, he believed such institutions were a boon to the Society.

Need Of Better Teachers For Primary Education

Bombay Govt. Committee's Recommendations

PLEA FOR UNIFORM COURSE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS AND FOR URBAN AND RURAL STUDENTS

The Committee is of opinion that the present Primary School Leaving Examination should no longer be regarded as a satisfactory qualification for the post of a primary teacher.

SAYS THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY IN JANUARY LAST ON THE QUESTION OF TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS.

Training Scheme

The Committee makes comprehensive suggestions regarding adequate training and retraining of teachers and their salaries and has also submitted a scheme covering 15 years with a recurring cost of Rs. 1,17,27,600.

Why This Difference?

The Committee hold that it is inadvisable that the education of girls should differ markedly from that of boys. They particularly object to the low standard.

Uniform Standard

They also recommend that (a) education in rural and urban areas should be essentially the same and (b) that no fundamental differentiation should be made between the education of boys and girls, who should offer the same public examination at the end of the course.

Summary Of Report

In January last the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to advise them on the question of the training of primary teachers. The following persons were appointed members of the Committee:

Mr. S. S. More, B.A., LL.B., President, District Local Board, Poona, Chairman; Mr. S. R. Tawade, Principal, Training College for Men, Poona; Mr. R. R. Bhole, M.L.A., Poona; Dr. S. C. Nandimath, M.A., Ph.D., Principal of the Lingaraj College, Belgaum; Miss R. Rouben, Principal, Sir Elly Kadoorie High School, Bombay; Mr. Narsinh Prasad K. Bhat, Shri Dakshinamurthi Bhavan, Bhavnagar; Mr. Desaibhai Nathabhai Patel, Principal, Shree Vithal Kanya Vidyalaya, Nadiad; Mr. K. S. Vakil, Principal, Shree Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Kolhapur; Mr. K. S. Dikshit, Retired Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara; Mr. Aziz Hooseinbhoy Lalljee, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay; Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar, Dharwar; Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, Poona; Rao Saheb P. G Halkatti, B.A., LL.B., Bijapur; The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, (Mr. V. D. Ghate), Secretary.

The Committee was empowered to co-opt additional members if considered necessary.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference to the Committee were:

(1) Is the present system of intermittent training serving any useful purpose? If not, how should it be replaced?

(2) In view of the fact that the Vernacular Final passed candidate is generally ill-equipped and is not in a position to derive benefit from a short course of training, how should he be provided with some sound general education? What should be its duration? Should general education and training be given simultaneously, or should a short course of intensive training follow general education? What should be the duration of this training course?

(3) Should all primary teachers be given the same training?

(4) What should be the place of Matriculates in the new scheme of training?

(5) Should the training of women teachers be different from that of men teachers in any way?

(6) What changes should be introduced in the training of both men and women teachers in order that they should not pay undue importance to examinations and memory tests but should concentrate in their teaching on observation, creative activity and individual aptitudes?

SYLLABUS SUB-COMMITTEE

A Sub-Committee, consisting of Miss Reuben and Messrs. Paranjpe, Tawade, N. K. Bhat, with the Secretary as the Convenor, was appointed to draft syllabuses. A second Sub-Committee, which included the Chairman, Professor Paranjpe, Rao Saheb Halkatti, Messrs. Bhole, Dikshit, Tawade and the Secretary, calculated the costs of the various proposals made by the Committee.

The Committee gives certain statistics and says, "From these figures it is obvious that half the teachers charged with the responsible task of imparting primary education are those who have had inadequate general education and no training at all, and the remaining, though trained, have had unsatisfactory general education and a training of an intermittent character—a highly undesirable state of things.

"It is indeed a tragedy that the responsible work of laying the foundation of national education in our country has to be entrusted to such poorly equipped teachers. Before making our recommendations for the improvement of the general education training of primary teachers, we deem it necessary to indicate briefly the aims of primary education which should steadily be kept in view."

WANTED BETTER TEACHERS

Dealing with the aim and purpose of primary education, the Committee observe as follows:

"We consider certain qualities of body, mind and character essential in a teacher if he is to secure a substantial measure of success in realising the aims and purpose of primary education. He will have to deal with children of all types, of all communities and of all grades of culture. There will be children of the so-called untouchable classes, there will be Hindus and Muslims. In addition to an innate love for children and a liking for his vocation, he will have to have a broad national outlook, and should be free from narrow communal and racial prejudices. Some of the qualities required are obviously the gifts of nature while others can be acquired by education and training. The personality, character and outlook of the teacher are bound to have a tremendous influence on the minds and lives of the little children he teaches. We must have the best type of men and women as teachers.

"In addition to these natural qualities of head and heart we expect the primary teacher to possess sound general knowledge. In fact we cannot help but attach greater importance to knowledge than to training, as no amount of training can make up for poverty of knowledge.

FOUNDATION MUST BE FIRM

"For this reason, we consider it essential that a primary teacher should have a firm foundation of sound general education. The present primary school leaving standard is not calculated to give this."

THE COMMITTEE IS THEREFORE OF OPINION THAT THE PRESENT PRIMARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION SHOULD NO LONGER BE REGARDED AS A SATISFACTORY QUALIFICATION FOR THE POST OF A PRIMARY TEACHER.

Dealing with rural and urban education, the Committee observe that it is not possible to divide rural and urban areas in our country into watertight compartments. It would, therefore, be educationally unsound to adopt different types of education for them. We must further take into account the factor of increasing migration from rural into urban areas. It is, therefore, desirable that education imparted in these areas should be essentially the same, with the necessary modifications as regards content and treatment.

WHY DIFFERENTIATE?

"It is also inadvisable that the education of girls should differ markedly from that of boys We particularly object to the lower standard prescribed for girls. Whatever reasons may have led to this differentiation in the past, those reasons no longer hold good."

THEY THEREFORE RECOMMEND THAT (A) EDUCATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SHOULD BE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AND (B) THAT NO FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENTIATION SHOULD BE MADE BETWEEN THE EDUCATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS, WHO SHOULD OFFER THE SAME PUBLIC EXAMINATION AT THE END OF THE COURSE.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The Committee agree with the Reorganisation Committee of 1932 in their observation that the importance of primary education to this country is so great that Government and the Local Authorities should never rest content until one hundred per cent. teachers are trained. It will not be possible, however, to realise this ideal, till adequate provision of training institutions is made and the supply of trained teachers is kept a little higher than the demand.

The Committee make a number of recommendations on the subject of training of primary men teachers, the more important of them being (1) that training institutions should be relieved of the obligation of imparting general education and that they should devote practically all their resources to professional training; (2) that teaching experience need not be considered necessary in candidates seeking admission to training institutions; (3) that for Government training institutions there should be a Board of Selection consisting of officials and non-officials for each district and that Heads of these institutions should have a dominant voice in the final selection of candidates; (4) that stipendiary students in Government institutions should be bound over for as many years as they have received stipends and in any case for not less than three years, while non-stipendiary students, in view of the high per capita expenditure should also be bound over to render service as teachers for three years; (5) that in addition to Government institutions private agencies should be encouraged to start some institutions for the training of teachers and for this purpose liberal grants-in-aid should be provided by Government; (6) that intermittent training should be immediately discontinued and replaced by a system of continuous training for a period of two years; (7) that Matriculates under the present system shall be eligible for admission to the proposed training institutions provided they appear at and pass a test in crafts; (8) that a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner be insisted upon before a candidate is admitted to a training institution.

RETRAINING COURSES

The Committee suggest that facilities should be provided to trained teachers with a view to advancing them in their professional knowledge and they, therefore, recommend that organisation of re-training courses should form an important part of the Committee's training system.

Dealing with rural schools, the Committee state that India being predominantly a land of villages, the real India is to be found in villages, especially in small villages. The percentage of children of school-going age in villages is 36.5 only, while that of children of school-going age in towns is 77.02. The Committee recommend that teachers for rural schools should, as far as possible, be recruited from rural areas, preferably from agricultural classes and that such teachers should as far as possible be trained in institutions located in rural areas.

WOMEN TEACHERS

With regard to the supply of women teachers, the Committee remark: "All educationists are agreed that not only girls' schools but lower classes in boys' schools as well, should be staffed by women, who can deal with children with more knowledge, tact and patience and enter into more intimate and informal relations with them.

"In order to secure an adequate supply of qualified women for admission to training institutions, efforts should be directed to increase the number of educated women, especially in rural areas, by the immediate introduction of seven years' compulsory education for girls in those areas.

"We recommend that while some separate training institutions for women may be maintained for a time for those who may need them, there need be no training institutions maintained exclusively for men. In the existing training institutions for men as well as in those which may be established hereafter, there should be a mixed staff of men and women, with separate hostel provision for women, wherever necessary."

The Committee have appended to the report their suggestions for syllabuses and time allotments in the different subjects to be studied in the proposed Lokashalas and Training Colleges. They have also provided for Physical Training.

ADULT EDUCATION

Dealing with Adult Education, the Committe comment that it would be uneconomic to establish new agencies for this work. "We must make use of the 34,000 primary teachers distributed over the Province with their school buildings and equipment, who are best fitted to undertake this work. It will mean only a little additional cost for allowances and incidental expenses. In view of the fact that Government have recently assumed control of Primary Education, there is no reason why the work of both Primary and Adult Education should not be efficiently done with the present available agency. They therefore recommend that methods of adult education should form part of training of primary teachers and must therefore be included in the training course.

COST OF SCHEME

The Committee have discussed in their report the costs involved in implementing their schemes. The total cost to Government and Local Authorities for teachers' salaries will amount to Rs. 1,26,00,000 and Provident Fund to Rs. 7,87,000 making a total of Rs. 1,33,87,000. The scale of pay suggested for trained teachers is Rs. 25-1|2-30-2|2-40 with a selection grade of Rs. 40-1-50 for 50 per cent. of the establishment. Of this sum, not more than 80 per cent. or Rs. 1,07,09,600 will be the cost to Government. Thus when the whole scheme is in operation, that is after 15 years from its introduction, the total recurring cost of the scheme will be as under:—

	Rs.
A—Cost of running Lokashalas for 3,500 pupils and Grant-in-aid to Lokashalas for about 4,000 pupils. ..	4,90,000
B—Cost of running training institutions for 2,400 students (1,200 students for two years) ..	4,80,000
C—Re-training courses for about 2,400 teachers per year at Rs. 20 per pupil ..	48,000
D—Pay and Provident fund to teachers ..	1,07,09,600
Total	1,17,27,600

In appending a programme for immediate consideration the Committee state that in submitting their recommendations they always kept before them the importance of making only such recommendations as would be practicable in the immediate future and be consistent with the ideal they have kept in view. They are sanguine that Government will take the same view of their recommendations and do their best to implement them undeterred by financial or other difficulties, giving effect to them from June, 1939.

The Report has been signed by all members of the Committee with the exception of Mr. K. S. Vakil who has appended a minute of dissent on some of the recommendations.

Copies of the report can be had from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay, price As. 4.

"Dig or Die" was the slogan last month in London, when trenches were being hastily dug up in many parks to provide shelter to the civilian population against bombing from the air by "enemy" 'planes. Photo shows women volunteers of the A.R.P. parading the streets with propagandist placards.

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D. 10

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

nience, regardless of the racial composition of those areas. The Czech Government have pointed out that according to Hitler's latest demand over 800,000 Czechs would be included in the districts which are to be immediately transferred to the Reich. In addition to such areas, Hitler has marked down in the map certain other districts which are not only adjoining the frontier but scattered in different parts of the interior and in which according to him there is to be a plebiscite. In these plebiscite areas out of a total of 1,100,000, there are only 100,000 Germans. In order to ensure that a plebiscite results in a majority favourable to him, Hitler demands that the plebiscites should be held all over the territories affected by these negotiations, that is to say, that the plebiscites should be held not only in the specially marked areas whose future is to depend upon the results but also and at the same time in those areas which are to be transferred without any ceremony to the Nazi Reich. Since a simple majority of all the votes cast in the plebiscite would be enough to decide the fate of the so-called plebiscite districts, it is obvious that these latter would inevitably go to Germany notwithstanding that there is a German population of only 100,000 in them.

It is not difficult to understand why Hitler has chosen this method of redrawing the Czech Frontier. For if the Godesberg scheme is finally put through Hitler would obtain control not only of the mountain districts where the Sudeten Germans live but also districts of vital economic and military importance within the country inhabited predominantly by Czechs. The Godesberg scheme is designed to give Hitler control not only of the frontier inhabited by Sudeten Germans but also of key economic and strategic points which would enable Germany to squeeze Czechoslovakia to death whenever it pleased them to do so.

Anti-Soviet Influence

Whatever the outcome of the present situation there can be no doubt that upto the present Hitler has succeeded in driving the French and British Governments from one diplomatic defeat to another. This is not due to any exceptional astuteness or cunning on his part, though he is, indeed, cunning enough. One of the main reasons of the spectacular and continuous retreat of Anglo-French diplomacy before Nazi pressure is the fact that among the so-called leaders of the British and French people there are highly paid and influential men who cherish great admiration for Nazism and the ruthless Nazi methods of oppressing the middle and working classes. These same leaders, on the other hand, have an intense hatred of the Soviet Union because it is a Socialist State. The length to which responsible politicians have gone in the present crisis to misrepresent the Soviet position, to avoid collaboration with the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and to encourage Hitler is incredible.

French Retreat

In France the most conspicuous leaders of this type are M. Flandin and M. Bonnet, the Foreign Secretary. One of the pretexts used by the French Government to shirk its responsibilities towards Czechoslovakia was the allegation that the French Army was not in a fit condition to fight and that it could not effectively resist Germany. The facts, however, are quite the contrary. The French General Staff is fully confident of its strength and declares as much in its report to the French Cabinet; but, curiously enough, only such portions of the report which pointed out objectively the weaknesses on the French side were read out to the Ministers present. Who was responsible for such misrepresentation is not definitely known. But that such misrepresentation there was and that it has played a large part in determining the vacillation of recent French policy is undeniable. An article in last week's "L'Europe Nouvelle" written by an important French military officer says: "To explain the retreat of French policy from its engagement to assist Czechoslovakia in case of Czechoslovakia, M. Daladier and M. Bonnet have, we are assured, used as an argument the hesitation of the High Command to risk a war, the issue of which appeared doubtful to them. Such a distortion of the truth such a deliberate evasion of responsibility, cannot be too much condemned. General Gamelin had told M. Daladier that the French Army was in a state to fight and to win. In the presence of General Georges and Billottee, Chief of the General Staff, and prospective Commander-in-Chief, he told the Minister of National Defence, M. Daladier, of his absolute conviction that Germany being incapable of winning a short war, France, certain of its defences and prepared for a long war, could rest assured that she would be victorious. All this M. Daladier and M. Bonnet knew; yet they gave in."

British Air Force

I may add here that a similar policy of deliberately and fantastically exaggerating the weaknesses of the British Forces was followed by some members of the British Cabinet in the course of their recent negotiations and for the purpose of justifying the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia to Hitler's ambition. A prominent member of the British Cabinet, who was at one time intimately associated with the India Office, is reported to have told M. Daladier and M. Bonnet that Britain had only 21 air-planes that were not technically out of date, and no pilot to fly these planes as they were too fast. How thankful the Arabs in Palestine and the people of the N. W. Frontier will be if this were true!

British Labour

That Mr. Chamberlain refused to exercise any pressure on Prague to yield to the Godesberg Ultimatum was due not only to the firm refusal of the Sirovy Cabinet to budge one inch beyond the Anglo-French proposals but also to the rapidly growing resistance in both France and England to the Chamberlain-Daladier policy. The public in this country has been thoroughly aroused. Although the possibility of war is abhorrent to all, there is a profound and wide-spread sense of humiliation. Even those sections of the public which normally stand behind the Government are now shocked and disgusted by the eagerness of Chamberlain, Simon, Halifax and Hoare to sacrifice a small country, betray every pledge they had made and pay homage to brute force. The Labour leaders have shown themselves capable of some sort of action. They have organised thousands of meetings all over the country and in combination with various Liberal middle-class forces, they have succeeded in organising an unprecedented volume of opinion against the Government. And yet it is disquieting to find that they have done nothing whatever towards the immediate creation of a United mass organisation of all those millions of people all over the country, people belonging to all classes, who are prepared to insist on a policy of resistance to aggression. Even more disquieting is the readiness with which Labour has declared its support of the National Government in the case of a serious emergency. Misled by Chamberlain's hesitation to threaten Prague into accepting Hitler's Godesberg Ultimatum, they have rushed to the conclusion that Chamberlain is following the policy that they demanded in their Blackpool resolution.

Ministers' Misgivings

But this by the way. As I was saying public opinion is slowly hardening against the Anglo-French proposals and its implications. It is reported that a strong section of the Government supporters are seriously dissatisfied with their Fuehrer, Mr. Chamberlain. Except for cynical old men, such as those I have mentioned and a few others, most of the younger supporters of the Government, in and out of the Ministry, have grave misgivings about what is going on. In particular, Mr. Walter Elliot, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. Duff Cooper Mr. Hore Belisha, Earl Winterton and one or two others are reported to have expressed their disagreement and the knowledge that if he proved too obsequious to Hitler he is likely to create a split in the Cabinet, played no small part in inducing Mr. Chamberlain to refrain from committing the British to open support of the Godesberg Memorandum. One of the more recent developments which has strengthened the position of the anti-Chamberlain group in the Government is the interview that Lord De La Warr had in Geneva with Litvinoff. Both Bonnet and the British Ambassador in Moscow had been secretly playing the Nazi game, they had been spreading stories about Russia's unwillingness to honour her pledges and that if Czechoslovakia were attacked Russia would remain aloof.

Russia's Attitude

Litvinoff was able personally to deny these lies spread about by the pro-Fascists and emphatically asserted De La Warr not only of Russia's strength but of her determination to honour her pledges. It must be noted that in his speeches to the Assembly of the League at Geneva, Litvinoff did not rule out of the possibility of the Soviet Union finding ways of assisting Czechoslovakia even if all her other allies deserted her. It is known also that one of the strongest deterrents to a precipitate Nazi attack on the Czechs is Hitler's knowledge and fear of the Soviet Union. The warning addressed to Poland by the Soviet Foreign Office that the Soviet would denounce her non-aggression pact with the Poles if the Poles ventured to launch an offensive against Czechoslovakia has played a most important part in the developments of the crisis. It was the first decisive check imposed on the general demoralisation and disorganisation that had been dreaded by the Anglo-French proposals. And now Mr. Chamberlain's third eager visit to Hitler, threatens once more to sow confusion in the ranks of the democracies and to arrest the growing strength of the movement to halt aggression by collective efforts.

An Ominous Sign

An ominous sign of what lies ahead is, perhaps, contained in Mr. Chamberlain's broadcast last night. His speeches were notable only for his renewed offer to visit Hitler once more and for the astonishing assertion that Czechoslovakia was a far-away little country about which, he said, people did not know anything. Mr. Chamberlain suggested, forgetting apparently that he was doing his best to sell Czechoslovakia to Hitler, that this was a quarrel between Germany and one of the small nations who was not be having with sufficient servility towards the Nazi Dictator. This speech has aroused a good deal of criticism in the press, and no enthusiasm whatever. If there had been a debate on the crisis to-day in the House of Commons we should no doubt have heard more about it and Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 6.

The market opened firm to-day, Tata Ordinaries at 279. Deferreds at 1345 and Dyeings at 857/8; but owing to realisation prices subsequently ruled week. Ordinaries declined to 276 and Deferreds were lower at 1330. Dyeings also eased down in sympathy to 852/8. Indian Irons were steady at 29/4.

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	38/4
4 per cent 1960-70	112/4
5 per cent 1945-55	116/12
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	105/8
Bank of Hindusthan	30
Bank of India	140/12
Central Bank	30
Imperial Bank F.P.	1560
Imperial Bank P.P.	377/8
Indian Overseas Bank	44/8
Reserve Bank	114/8
Union Bank	5/8
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	500
Ambica	228/2
Arun	230
Arvind	1225
Asok	235
Bharatkhand	2520
Bombay Dyeing	852/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	190
Calico	620
Central India	255
Century	271/4
Coloba	151/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	149/6
Hukumchand	195
Indore	60/10
Jubilee	203/12
Khatau Makanji	117/8
Kohinoor	266/4
Laxmi Cotton	476/4
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	105
Morarji	138/12
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	241/4
Raipur	710
Rajnagar	237/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2925
Simplex	82/8
Swadeshi	213/12
Vishnu	1227/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1397/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	147/8
Tata Power Ord	1302/8
ELECTRICS.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	123/12
Ajmer Electrics	12/12
Bombay Suburban	138/12
Bombay Tram.	116/14
Surat Electrics	170
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	300
Associated Cements	112/4
Belapur	184/6
Bombay Burma New	165
Bombay Burma Old	465
Bombay Steam	217/8
Bombay Telephone	/9
Br. B. Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	6/7
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	126/4
Industrial Investment Tr.	42/4
Indian Radio Ord.	395
Indian Radio Defd.	425
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	29/4
Mysore Sugar	25
Premier Construction	63/8
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	19/6
Shivrajpur	40/8
Tata Oil	36
Tata Steel Ordy	276
Tata Steel Defd	133
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	14
Howrah	46/8
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	440
Kankanarrah	345
Lawrence	345
Reliance	61

LONDON RUBBER OUTLOOK

No Business Below Minimum

London, Sept. 28.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber market report.—

Once again the sole factor governing the Rubber Market, in common with other Markets, has been the political situation on the Continent and the hopes and fears regarding eventual peace or war.

The trend during the period was almost continuously downward. With only a small business doing the Market drifted slightly lower on Thursday and Friday but the fall between 3-45 on Wednesday and the same time on Friday amounted to only 1/8d all round.

On Monday with heavy liquidation the downward move gained momentum. The fall between 3-45 on Friday and 3-45 on Monday amounted to 5/16d. for the near positions and 3/8d. per lb. for the more distant and incidentally more speculative positions. On Tuesday there was little doing at the opening but later heavy liquidation came out and a number of "stop loss" orders were apparently uncovered. Just before the lunch interval yesterday morning a further fall of 3/8d. for all positions had to be recorded and the premium on the forward positions tended to disappear almost entirely, the buyers' price for Spot, November, December and January/March being a uniform one of 7 5/16d only. No business was done in Spot under 7 5/16d, but transactions were recorded in November delivery down to 7 1/4d.

The liquidation then appeared to be over and prices started to recover so that at 3-45 Spot, November and December had risen to 7 1/2d. with January/March showing a slight premium at 7 9/16d. The recovery made further progress and by 5 p.m. prices had entirely recovered the loss on the day and the forward positions were uniformly 1/16d. higher than those quoted at 3.45 on Monday.

This morning a less hopeful view appeared to be taken regarding the outlook and the Market opened more or less nominal at a decline of 3/8d. from the prices ruling at the close yesterday.

The highest price at which business has been done in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 8 1/8d. done on Wednesday after 3.45 and the lowest 7 1/4d. done this morning.

MINIMUM FIXED.

At 11-30 this morning the Committee of the Rubber Trade Association met to consider the situation and have given a ruling that no business is to be transacted on the Market in Standard Rubber on the Spot or for forward delivery below the minimum price of 7 1/2d. per lb. The Settlement House has been instructed by the Association that no contracts made after noon today for Standard Rubber in any position under the minimum price are to be registered.

Some transactions have already been put through on the Exchange at the minimum price.

There would be no object in our recording the various moves in the highly complicated negotiations which have been going on between Great Britain, France and Germany with the object of preventing the outbreak of war in Central Europe. These have been fully recorded in the press from day to day.

We may however draw attention to one aspect in which the Rubber Market is particularly affected, namely the important increase in the premium for war risk insurance which was raised by Underwriters on Monday evening from £3 per £100 to £5 per £100 for voyages from the East through the Mediterranean. This means an increase in the cost of Shipping Rubber to Europe or even to America by the ordinary route of practically 1/2d. per lb.

The uncertainty about war risk insurance rates or the fear that, if the worst comes to the worst, it may become temporarily impossible to insure war risk at all, is rendering business in forward Rubber on c.i.f. terms exceedingly difficult. A continuance of the present conditions would of course tend to drive the price in the East lower and to raise the price for Rubber safely in warehouse in Europe.

U.S.A. DEMAND.

Cables from New York have almost daily reported good buying by American manufacturers on the New York Market. Manufacturers are no doubt attracted by the lower levels but that is probably not the chief reason for their buying. Many of them must have still in mind the difficulty of obtaining supplies of Rubber in New York during the World War owing to the shortage of transport facilities.

No statistical information of importance has come to hand during the week. The figures of stocks inside the regulated area in Malaya at end August have been published and these show a total of 49,922 tons against 52,081 tons at end July, being at decrease of 2,159 tons on the month. Stocks in Singapore and Penang as given in our Report of 14th September showed a decline of 4,513 tons, giving a total decline in stocks in Malaya on the month of 6,678 tons.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 30th September, 1938.

LIABILITIES		Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,52,59,030
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		81,62,26,000
Loans against securities per contra		
Acceptances for Constituents		1,04,000
Sundries		59,27,000
	Rupees	93,37,57,000
ASSETS		Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government securities	47,59,14,000	
Other Authorised Investments	1,05,26,000	48,63,40,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	6,94,61,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	19,34,64,000	
Bills discounted and purchased	2,18,76,000	28,48,01,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		1,04,000
Dead Stock		1,94,62,000
Sundries		58,51,000
Bullion		
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	10,70,14,000	
Balances with other Banks	3,01,85,000	13,71,99,000
	Rupees	93,37,57,000

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 5 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 3 9
Turner and Newall	3 18 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 18 3
Attock Oil	2 2 6
Barsi Light Railways	58 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 0 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 7½
Beira Railways	1 6 3
United British Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 6
Marconi International Marine	1 4 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 30.00
General Electric Ordinary	3 18 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 3 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 1 0
International Rlus. of C. America	dol 5.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 11 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 12 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 5 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 15 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 6
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 12.00
Mariu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 14 0
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 6
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 18 10½
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 17 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units	1 0 0

RINSE AWAY THAT UGLY FAT!

Natural Mineral Water Cure

It's as simple as that. A clear draught of still, cool water before breakfast every morning—and soon your unwanted fat begins to disappear. No strenuous exercises, no special diet. Just a pleasant cooling drink.

Fynnon Salt is the secret. A small dose added to a glassful of ordinary water converts it into a tonic drink charged with natural mineral salts which dissolve the piled-up accumulations of fatty wastes and rinse them right out of the body. These mineral salts are drawn from the Earth itself and are Nature's own cure for too much fat.

A regular course of Fynnon Salt not only clears away rolls of fat. It purifies the blood, stimulates the liver and flushes the kidneys, clearing away the uric acid that causes back-ache and rheumatism and the poisons that cause pimples and bad complexions. Pleasant to take. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to:—J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O Box 258, Bombay.

M 617

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Oldest Indian Shipping Company on the West Coast of India)
FAST CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICES
(Steamers leave from K. L. M. Shed Princess Dock)

KARACHI LINE. Every Wednesday and Sunday leaving at 9 a.m.
MANGALORE LINE. Every Tuesday and Friday leaving at 1 p.m. and 9-30 a.m. respectively.
BHAVNAGAR LINE. Every Saturday leaving at 9 a.m.
FERRY LINES. (Steamers leave from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock).
DABHOL LINE. Leaving every day at 8-15 a.m.
GOA LINE. Leaving every day at 10-0 a.m.
VIZIADURG LINE. Leaving every day at 2 p.m.
HARBOUR SERVICES to Bharamtar and Nahava every day.

For full particulars please apply to Head Office of the Company, 100, Frere Road, Bombay (Tel. No. 25061), Prince's Dock Office (Cargo Line) (Tel. No. 24086), Alexandra Dock Office, (Ferry Lines) (Tel. No. 25303).

Nature's Cure

Experience is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for Cod Liver Oil

Dr. De Jongh in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but *all the constituents* which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

is a preparation which can be relied upon to give the most uniform and satisfactory result. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is prepared from the finest NORWEGIAN OILS in such a manner that VITAMINS A AND D, together *with all the other valuable constituents* are retained to the fullest extent. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil has, for upwards of 90 years, been highly recommended by the leading Medical Authorities in the treatment of

CONSUMPTION ● BRONCHITIS ● ASTHMA ● CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS ● DISEASES OF THROAT & CHEST ● INFANTILE AND

ALL WASTING DISEASES

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half-Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Beware of attempts to substitute fraudu... ation:

Proprietors: ANSAR HARFORD & CO., LTD., 182 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

PHOSPHOCALCIUM Bisleri

PHOSPHOCALCIUM BISLERI PILLS

constitute a very effective and convenient way of administering Calcium and phosphates into the body cells. It is an excellent tonic for the heart and the nerves. Builds strong bones and healthy teeth.

Obtainable at leading chemists or direct from:—

Sole Agents for India Burma and Ceylon,

GORIC LTD
31-A, Horsby Road, BOMBAY.

FULLY INDIAN HUME STEEL PIPE

(with Spun Concrete Lining and R. C. C. Outcoating)
SATISFIES ALL CONDITIONS!!

HUME STEEL PIPE

Possesses full protection internal and external.
Gives longer life than unprotected metal pipe.
Gives about 30 per cent. superior flow of water.
Saves in laying, jointing and transport.
Stands very high pressure easily.
Saves a large amount initially.
Is regarded as a best Pipe by Eminent Experts.
Can be reused elsewhere.

TESTIMONIALS

"These pipes are suitable for high pressure and I intend to use them on Rising Mains."—R. A. COLLET, M. Inst., C. E. Ex.-Engineer, Water Works, Poona.

"The Co-efficient found out for 33" to 30" Hume Gravitation Main was 134 after 2 years of its laying, against the value of 90 for C. I. encrusted pipes."—R. S. NATU, Assistant Engineer, Sholapur Sub-division, P.W.D.

" '12' dia. Hume Pipe Gravitation Main laid from URAK to QUETTA HEAD WORKS has been working quite satisfactorily since 1922..... and the hourly discharge is 125,000 gallons and has not been affected at all during these last fifteen years."—H. A. URQUHART, Lt. Col., C.R.E., Baluchistan Dist.

Hundreds of miles of Hume Steel Pipes are used in Western Countries for High Pressure Water Mains.

SOME RECENT ORDERS

30" Baroda	Rs. 8	Lacs.
24" Nagpur	„ 5½	Lacs.
10" — 16" Travancore State	„ 5	Lacs.
10" Adoni (M. S. M. Rly.)	„ 5	Lacs.

Particulars from: **THE INDIAN HUME PIPE COMPANY, LTD.**
Head Office: CONSTRUCTION HOUSE, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
30 FACTORIES ALL OVER INDIA

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS UP

Markets Favourably Influenced By Wall Street Advices

METALS AND RUBBER ACTIVE ON CONTINENTAL TRADE INQUIRY

BOMBAY, October 6.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton somewhat improved on better foreign advices. The market was steady after a small decline.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Strong Wall Street advices influenced the prices well but business was moderate. Copper shares were prominent and Rubbers attracted attention. Industrials made further progress.

COMMODITIES.

Rubber continues to improve. Jute price remains steady.

Among metals Tin and ... were firm, and to-day's prices were considerably higher than previous quotations.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1938

New York, Oct 6

Previous closing	8.24
To-day's opening	8.27
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	8.29
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

Liverpool, Oct 6

Previous closing	4.74
To-day's opening	4.76
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.77
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 156-8

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 6

The New York cotton staged somewhat better feeling on better foreign advices but later prices tended to decline a little on realising.

The session opened with trading in December at 8.27 i.e. three points higher than the previous closing. Later, prices declined to 8.26 where it remained steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct 6

Owing to heavy rain in the city, it was resolved that there should be no night trading in cotton to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 6

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.20/8.20) 8.27/8.26
January (8.18/8.18) 8.25/8.25
March (8.17/8.16) 8.25/8.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 6

American October (4.65) 4.71
American January (4.72) 4.78
Egyptian November (6.81) 7.04
Egyptian January (7.08) 7.22

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct 6

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-3 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/4) 1-10 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop October November (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 3/8 value
Dundee October (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning October (£21) £20 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 5/16 paid and value) 8 7/16 paid and buyers
Forward January March (8 7/16 paid and value) 8 5/8 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay October November (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£11 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£10 1/16 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£197 buyers 197 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £202 1/4 buyers £202 3/4 sellers. Firm.
Lead (£15 1/16 buyers £15 1/8 sellers. Steady) £15 7/8 buyers £15 15/16 sellers. Firm
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/4 to £49 1/4) £49 to £50
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Oct 6

Liverpool wheat October closed at 60 1/8d as against 59 1/4d of yesterday.

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct 6

Previous closing	4.80 5/8
To-day's opening	4.81 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.80 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 6

Previous closing	4.80.43
To-day's opening	4.80.87
To-day's closing	4.80.56

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct 6

Previous closing	178.96
To-day's opening	179.00
To-day's closing	179.03

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Oct 6

London Exchanges opened steady at 4.80.87 and gradually advanced to 4.81.37 on better feeling but later eased a little on realising.

Franc opened at 179.00 and improved a little to 178.90. Business was small.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.354) 13.370
New York on Bombay (35.88) 35.92
Berlin on Bombay (89 1/4) 89 1/2
London on Milan (91.12) 91.43
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-4-10) £7-4-5
Silver (19 9/16d) 19 7/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (7/8 to 1 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (1-1 1/4 per cent) 7/8 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Oct 6

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators sold. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 6

Spot	(19 9/16d) 19 7/16d—1/8
Forward	(19 3/8d) 19 1/4d—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 6

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-4-10) £7-4-5

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Oct 6

The market remained closed to-day owing to heavy rain in the city.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 6

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December 57. The market was fairly active in response to foreign advices. Later, it quietly fluctuated narrowly around opening levels.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 6

Chicago wheat market opened steady with December quoted at 64 1/4. Prices later declined fractionally on realising touching 64 1/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Oct 6

Wheat January	4 1 0
Wheat May	3 2 6
Linseed May	4 11 3

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 6

The market remained closed, but 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 98/6 during the afternoon.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 6

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closing quotation £93.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, September 27, £84
Wednesday, September 28, unavailable
Thursday, September 29, £88 1/2
Friday, September 30, £92
Monday, October 3, £92 1/2
Tuesday, October 4, £92
Wednesday, October 5, £92 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 6 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/4) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£107) £107
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73) £73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 3/4) £100 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 1/2) £109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/4) £101 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 1/2) £108 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 6

The London Stock Exchange staged fairly good activity on better Wall Street advices, but business was limited. 3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan was quoted at £93 i.e. fifteen shillings higher than the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-9) 14-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (57-6) 58-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 5
Elec Music Industry (10-3) 10-9
Princhin Johnson (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-1 1/2) 31-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-1 1/2) 61-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£25) £25
Dunlop Rubber (23-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (36-3) 36-3
Ford Motors (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44) £45
British American Tobacco Ordinary (103-9) 105
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (139-4 1/2) 141-3
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-0) 20
Distillers (93-6) 95-0
Bedford Dye (3-4 1/2) 3-4 1/2
British Celanese (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (37-3) 37-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (29) 29-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-3) 2-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-9) 20-9
Inter Nickels (dol 52) dol 54 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India (25-0) 25-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-7 1/2) 29-6
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-7 1/2) 30-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-3) 41-3
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£14) £14 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (53-9) 54-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17 7/8) £17 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (78-9) 80-0
Trinidad Leasehold (103-9) 105-7 1/2
Spb Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (105) 107-6
Burma Oil (90-0) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (4-0) 4-4 1/2
Shell Transport (88-9) 90-0
Royal Dutch (£39) £39 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£35 1/2) £35 1/2
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£13 3/8) £13 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/2) £2 1/2
Southern Def (£12) £12
London Transports 5 per cent (£123) £123
London Transport 'C' (£76) £77

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Aviations And Steels Better

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 6

The Stock Exchange was generally improved in active trading with major attention directed towards Copper shares. Aviations and Steels were also marked better.

Among commodities, metals were firm and active on prospects of better American industrial conditions though buying was mainly speculative and of a professional character. Rubber was also firm and active on sustained continental trade inquiry and speculative interest.

The Foreign Exchanges were active with all leading currencies weakening against sterling.

Wall Street opened firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 6

U S Common New Stock (dol 59 5/8) dol 62 3/8
General Motors (dol 49) dol 50 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 1/4) dol 37
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct 6

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	14	15	0
Punjab January	12	13	0
Desi American January	17	10	3
Tone: Steady.			
Wheat October	19	14	6
November	20	4	3
December	20	10	6
July	22	8	6
Tone: Quiet.			
Gram October	26	9	0
November	26	15	0
July	22	14	0
Toria November	32	13	6
February	31	11	0
Cottonseed January	15	15	9

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6)

ney, which was in notes, into a cucumber jar, and buried it in the old town.

The police have searched the place indicated, so far without result. They hope to get more particulars from the woman so that the money can be recovered.

Dr. Benes' Message To Nation

(Continued from Page 1).

make to preserve the world peace. The history will throw light on these events of world importance; do not expect from me either criticisms nor recriminations.

History will judge this tragedy with justice.

NATION WILL NOT FORGET

The sacrifices which were demanded from us were out of proportion and could not be justified. The nation will never forget this, though it accepted the conditions with self-denial. The great moral values and the high standard of our whole nation enabled us to withstand these events.

I have always protected the interests of our nation and State. Who could not have seen hundreds and hundreds of attempts aiming at the preservation of peace and building up friendly relations with our neighbours! Who could not see our goodwill to live in peace with our neighbours!

In these critical days, it will be well not to disturb the development from our side by creating an impression as if the head of the State stood in the way of this development. I must, therefore, consider whether I should stay as the head of our State under these changed conditions which differ so much from the days, when I was elected the President of the Czechoslovak Republic. As a demoor at in principle, I came to the final conclusion that I could not remain as President in these circumstances.

We will be faithful to democracy, but we must do everything to help our nation to peaceful development and adjust itself to new conditions. That is to keep our old friendship and acquire new ones. We will continue our internal and external development in a peaceful and realistic manner, as I always wished it to be.

So far, our State had a peculiar nationalistic structure; from now on, we shall be a national State; therein lies the great strength of our State and the people, which fact will stimulate further efforts and will be of great basic moral value to the nation. We are not one of the smallest nations, we are yet strong enough to develop and strengthen our nation on the soil which is undeniably our own.

SELF-DENIAL, MORE THAN VICTORY

I am following the present developments with composure! Our people are hardworking, sober and realistic. We did not lose our heads during our happy days, and we shall not lose them in the days of sorrow and distress.

We must be prepared for heroic work, and during the first period for self-denial, which is no less great than victory and heroism on the battle field.

The Czechoslovak Nation has been growing from its very beginning as a beautiful and mighty tree; the branches of the tree are now being trimmed, but the roots are firmly imbedded in our native soil. We shall now devote our care to the roots—the symbol of the nation—and the branches will after some time grow again.

It is not for the first time in our history that we have to get closer together unified, hardworking and start afresh. Let us keep in our minds in these dark days that we are in possession of a heritage which must be preserved for future generation, and that this heritage is of permanent value. We are a nation of characteristic national culture which is equal to the culture of other nations, and in certain ways, it even surpasses them. This fact is behind us to hold the heritage firmly in our hands and to concentrate all noble traits of our national character in order to get better results.

SATYAGRAHA STARTS

Prajamandal Worker Arrested At Udaipur Railway Station

AJMER, Oct. 6.

Mr. Manikyalal Varma, Secretary, Mewar Praja Mandal wires:—

The period of ultimatum having expired Mr. Rameshchandra Vyas, first Satyagrahi, left Ajmer to disobey the ban imposed on the Praja Mandal. Mr. Vyas was given a hearty send off. The public of Bhilwara also welcomed Mr. Vyas.

It is reported Mr. Vyas was arrested at Udaipur Railway station as soon as he alighted from the train. Mr. Bhuralal Baya, Vice-President, Mewar Praja Mandal, who was arrested on September 30 has been interned in Sarada fortress.

THEY WANT TO GO TO FEDERAL COURT

Opposition To Bombay Govt. Bill To Restore Forfeited Lands

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6.

It is reliably understood that the land-purchasers of Gujarat have decided to oppose the Land Restoration Bill of Bombay Government and also resolved to fight in the Federal Court with legal advice. This determination has been reached in a private meeting of the land-purchasers of Gujarat at Sardar Garda's house, Surat, when many purchasers were present.

It is understood that before going to Federal Court a Deputation of them will wait on the Governor.

Interviewed one of the land-purchasers here said this will be a Presidency issue and not only of Gujarat.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DR. EDUARD BENES

Dr. Benes, as the lawful successor of late Dr. T. G. Masaryk, the founder and first President of the Republic, established a name for himself as a great democrat and a lover of peace.

In 1915, he secretly left for Geneva with Prof. Masaryk, and later became his right hand man and collaborator. Setting later in Paris, he became Chief Secretary of the National Council, the organ of the Czechoslovak struggle for political independence abroad. He negotiated with the Allied Governments for the recognition of the Czechoslovak Legioneries.

In 1918 when the Allied Powers recognised Czechoslovakia as an independent nation, Dr. Masaryk was elected the first President of the Republic and Dr. Benes as its first Foreign Minister, which position he held for 18 years, till the retirement of Dr. Masaryk in 1934, when Dr. Benes was elected the President.

Dr. Benes was known as a realistic idealist, and in all his dealings the touch of a great statesman and politician was clear. He was famous for his sober views in political matters and was a leading figure in international politics.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Oct 6

Volkart Bros ss Bengkalis of 4057 reg tons Captain S A Jonker arrived from Basrah via Bahrein with general and diesel oil cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathallan of 14230 reg tons, Captain J H Biggs arrived from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Hilda of 2972 reg tons Captain A Cattarini arrived from Triest with general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Strathallan of 14230 reg tons, Captain J H Biggs sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Varela of 1526 reg tons, Captain A Danbrook sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 6-10-38

S S Elephanta (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S S Somali (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.
S S Cathay (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London.
S S City of Venice (K N) for Bedi Bunder, Karachi, Port Okha Port Said, Marseilles, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow.
S S City of Leicester (J F) for Mangalore, Karachi, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin and Alleppey.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct 6

2 Braunfels 4852 tons Karachi 6-10 L Edwards
3 Cilicia 6577 tons Karachi 8-10 Anchor Line
5 Harmodius 3179 Navlakhi 6-10 J Finlay.
7 Nardana 4784 Busra 9-10 M M
13 Takliwa 3742 Durban 12-10 M M
14 Marienfels 4679 Antwerp 7-10 L Edwards
15 Kandelfels 4783 Antwerp N F L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela 1926 tons Busra 6-10 M M
8 Gandara 5190 Karachi 8-10 M M
10-11 Tokushima Maru 3703 Karachi 7-10 N Y Kaisha
12/13 Gurna 3228 Calcutta 8-10 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 6-10 S Hassum
B Subadar 3397 Calcutta 8-10 T Morrison
F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 12-10 T Morrison
H Hashemi 298 tons NF NF S Massum
K Rahamani 3291 NF NF T Morrison
N Sonavati 968 tons NF NF B O N
P St. Dunstan 3566 Java N F Grahams Trading

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Mooltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-10-38 P and O S N
Somali 7-10-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 26-10-38 M M
Viceroy of India 24-10-38 P and O S N
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 8-10-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

California 19-10-38 Anchor Line
Cian Graham 15-9-38 J Finlay
City of Venice 7-10-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Kybfels 17-10-38 L Edwards
Wachtfels 9-10-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Agra 7-10-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Rangoon 5-10-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 18-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 8-10-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Hilda 6-10-38 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Mauly 7-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Chitral 1-10-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 15-10-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino
Yeifuku Maru 9-10-38 O S Kaisya
Kunishima Maru 13-10-38 N Y Kaisya

FROM BASRA

Bankura 6-10-38 M M
Varela 1-10-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 15-10-38 M M
Tairea 29-10-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Surada 5-10-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gandara 5-10-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Braunfels 6-10-38 L Edwards
Baroda 6-10-38 M M
Vita 13-10-38 M M
Tokushima Maru 9-10-38 N Y K

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Soudan 25-10-38 P and O S N
Maloja 5-11-38 P and O S N
Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Behar 11-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Durenda 26-10-38 M M
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 29-10-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 14-10-38 Anchor Line
California 27-10-38 Anchor Line
City of Venice 27-10-38 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Marienfels 6-10-38 L Edwards
Werdenfels 10-10-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 20-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 7-10-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
Alipore 8-10-38 P and O S N
Tokushima Maru 14-10-38 N Y Kaisya
London Maru 1-10-38 O S Kaisya
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 18-10-38 O S Kaisya
Somali 12-10-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 12-10-38 M M
Elephanta 13-10-38 M M
Nardana 9-10-38 M M

FOR JAVA

St. Dunstan N F G Trading

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 26-10-38 M M
Takliwa 12-10-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 12-10-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Subadar 8-10-38 T Morrison
Gurna 8-10-38 M M
Mauly 9-10-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Vita 8-10-38 M M
Braunfels 6-10-38 L Edwards
Tokushima Maru 7-10-38 N Y Kaisha

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Braunfels 5-10-38

EXPORTS

S S Marienfels for Istanbul: 34 bags ginger dry E S Abdulkyum.

For Alexandretta: 40 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel

S S City of Rangoon for Montreal: 124 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor.

For New York: 66 bags gum N Muljee.

S S Somali for Hongkong: 500 bags kuth E D Sassoon; 24 bags jardaloo E S Abdulkyum; 255 bales ctn grey yarn P Madhavani; 600 bales ctn grey yarn E S Abdulkum; 15 bales ctn grey yarn A Virji; 116 bales ctn g m twist M M T Afshar.

For Nagoya: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Manila: 375 bales ctn grey yarn A Virji.

For Sydney: 90 bales ctn twist waste H J Kanji; 30 bales ctn twist waste P N Jani.

For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 200 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 183 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 100 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 200 bales raw cotton A Podar; 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Haiphony: 200 bales raw cotton Gill and Co.

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 64 bags kang grain C Jivanlal; 1300 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad; 234 bags gr nut in shell O Mishrilal.

For Glasgow: 1000 bags lentils S M Rajgor; 15340 bags linseeds L Dreyfus.

For Manchester: 110 bales cotton fly Supt T Products (India).

S S City of Venice for Glasgow: 5900 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Alipore for Yokkaichi: 150 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 800 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

IMPORTS

S S London Maru Agents O S K Kaisya from Kobe: 65 cases refined camphor; 59 cases cell bangles; 353 cases cotton yarn; 95 cases rayon yarn; 105 cases rayon goods; 40 bales cotton fents; 60 bags stone powder; 73 cases porcelainware; 282 packages manila rope 125 cases galvd plain iron sheets; 300 cases art silk yarn; 60 cases playing cards; 105 cases ctn and rayon mixed goods; 999 cases ctn piecegoods; 360 cases art silk and ctn mixed goods; 28 cases silk piecegoods; 52 cases tripoli; 191 bales w/n yarn; 50 cases cell goods; 47 cases spun silk yarn; 33 cases ctn and w/n piecegoods; 65 cases ctn flannel; 440 kegs zinc paint; 473 cases varnish paint; 242 cases w/n piecegoods; 33 cases spg and weaving machines; 55 cases staple fibre yarn.

From Hongkong: 1263 cases fire crackers; 179 bales raw silk; 105 cases wet preserves; 1000 pkgs refined sugar; 50 cases elect goods; 75 pkgs fans.

From Singapore: 1171 bags betelnuts; 195 bundles gum; 38 cases art silk goods 2737 bags sago flour; 929 bundles rattans; 40 bags damar batu; 91 bags nut megs.

From Penang: 197 bags betelnuts; 2141 cases pearl tapioca;

From Colombo: 8415 bags copra; 50 bundles mattress fibre.

From Shimizu: 190 pkgs green tea.

From Yokohama: 50 cases window glass; 50 pkgs plywood; 69 casks tallow.

From Tokyo: 95 cases grey m ctn yarn 345 cases grey ctn shirting; 400 ales strawbboards; 51 cases lion denti frice and advtg matter.

FRENCH PRESS MOURNS EXIT OF DR. BENES

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The French Press of all shades of opinion regret the departure of Dr. Benes. "Petit Parisienne" says: The event will mean for Frenchmen that a great European has departed. "L'Epoque" says: A partisan of French friendship has gone. Thus tomorrow the new country falls into the orbit of the German Reich.

On the contrary the German editorials find no word of sympathy for Dr. Benes and describe him as a gambler, who admitted that he had lost the game only when there was no more chance of involving Europe in a general war. "Vonhenzeitung" says: That the chain of hatred between the German and Czech peoples will gradually be replaced by bonds of co-operation but much depends on the new man whom the Czechs make President.

Similarly the Hungarian Press has no good word for Dr. Benes and expresses only satisfaction at his departure. It says the less one hears of him the better for the peace of Europe.—Reuter.

Better Tone On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

SMALL CROP ESTIMATES AND SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

Prices Look Like Hardening With Occasional Realising

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

The New York Cotton Market though inactive was firmer. Contracts were compulsory scarce and hedging was light with the result that the market which appeared to be well liquidated moved up in an easy fashion with the undertone laterly distinctly steady.

Small private crop estimates helped the rise and it appears that prices will gradually improve with occasional realising.

The New York cotton market opened steady and advanced on Liverpool cables, tendency to reduce private crop estimates strength of Stock market, increased price-fixing of near months promoted by improved demand for textiles and foreign buying of late months.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

Mr. Wallace has announced the appointment of a Committee to develop specific proposals for increasing domestic cotton consumption especially among people with low incomes. The A.A.A. has virtually completed details of the 1939 cotton control programme providing a national acreage allotment between 27 and 28 million acres and a production of not more than 11,500,000 Bls. A referendum will be held probably early in December to determine, whether marketing quotas will be imposed on the next year's crop."

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

"Eastern Belt was abnormally cool with heavy local rains which caused some damage to staple in North Carolina but otherwise it interfered little while in Mississippi and westward it was rainless and unseasonably warm allowing rapid progress. Picking is nearing completion in southern states and proceeding active in northern where opening is general. Late cotton in north Texas however is only in fair progress."

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a rise of 7 points with December 8.20 and declined to 8.17 which was the lowest level. Later on prices advanced to 8.25 which was the highest level. The market finally closed at a net rise of 11 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.40c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 8.39c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with January 4.72. The market was apathetic. Unfavourable supply and demand outlook discouraged speculative support while there was contract scarcity owing to lightness of hedging as a result of loan restraining short selling. Later on there was American straddle selling which met trade calling and local support. The market closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 4.95d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was irregular. Giza futures one point up to 4 points down and Uppers futures closed 1 to 2 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Wednesday.

PURCHASE BELOW 8C.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following report.

The issue last week was peace or war. A war could have been won or lost. Defeat would have meant the end of Czechoslovakia and victory the alternatives of handing Sudeten land over to Germany thus proving the war to have been unnecessary or establishing the satus quo, precisely the position which led to the present trouble.

That Mr. Chamberlain's solution is constructive is, we maintain, beyond doubt. For many months before the recent crisis Europe was a Continent where international trading was impossible except for problematical profits bearing no relation whatever to the risks entailed. Europe is still far from a Continent commanding confidence. But it is better than it was. Furthermore, in the personal contacts established between democracies and dictatorships there is a possible foundation for an understanding which can do no harm and might do immense good—especially to international trade.

Meanwhile, events leading up to last week are reported to have cost Britain 30 million sterling. There is no indication as to what they cost Germany—and still less as to whence came the wherewithal to pay. Our conclusion is that inflation in Europe is prominently in the picture.

In America it is already under way, but forgotten. There was a gentle reminder last week on the issue of gold certificates against imports.

POTENTIAL RISE

Cottonwise improvement is, so far, potential rather than actual. There is a base for improved consumption in Europe. In America the Administration is considering ways and means to get more cotton into trade channels. Reports so far received indicate subsidised textiles rather than subsidised raw cotton sales. While the purchase of manufactured goods for sale at a loss into channels which they would not otherwise reach must increase raw cotton consumption, any attempt as a domestic subsidy for raw cotton itself would, in our opinion, inevitably lead to lower cotton prices. That surely cannot be the aim of the U.S. Government.

The first effect of relieved European tension we anticipated would be reflected in improved American textiles. Whether the imurovement so far recorded is due to that or to the rumours regarding a processing tax it is difficult to determine but we do feel that considerable orders must have been held back pending the European settlement. Textile improvement in America should continue.

Recent weather over the U. S. cotton belt has been more than usually favourable for harvesting. An addition of a few hundred thousand bales to the crop under present circumstances is however, of little consequence in relation to an improved outlook for consumption.

The ultimate strength of cotton futures would be more definitely assured if the market remained under the loan level until a larger proportion of the crop moves into Government custody. But any purchases made under 8 cents should show profits.

After the stalemate during the crisis when throughout a week or ever changing news the quotation for Broach April-May fluctuated only between 150 1/4 and 153 1/2, our market has this week shown slightly more signs of life.

HEAVY RAIN

A week-end of drenching rain over the city of Bombay suggested probable crop damage. Facts, however, indicate that the Berars had only moderate rain which will add to the ultimate crop rather than otherwise. In Khandeish and the Nizam's districts there was rather heavier rain which might have done some damage more particularly to quality but any likely damage to non-tenderable styles is much more than offset by very welcome rains in Broach and Gujerat. If those districts do not produce an excellent crop this year they never will, for we seldom remember a monsoon when raintall and open spells materialised more precisely at those moments when they were most needed.

Although the futures market has been slightly more active there is little to report by way of improvement in spots.

War insurance rates are again around normal—we wonder how much business was booked at the higher rates—not much we suspect. But Europe is quiet. Liverpool might be interested in the near future but business actually booked has been only small. Japan appears to be almost entirely out of the market. It is difficult to assess with accuracy the effect of Japan having ceased to manufacture cotton goods for her domestic markets. In terms of bales, however, the quantity must be considerable and a large proportion of that quantity concerns Indian cotton.

There is a slight improvement to record in Indian textiles. Deliveries of sold goods have recently been better and Diwali (the Hindu new year) is now only three weeks ahead. After so long a pause, cloth sales at that date should be improved by accumulated orders.

With the nearer approach of Indian crop movement and a singularly discouraging outlook for offtake, we incline to the view that sales of Broach April-May on advances are likely to prove more profitable than purchases at the present level.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Generally fair.
Central:—Generally fair. Partly cloudy in Arkansas and Louisiana.
Western:—Partly cloudy. Local showers. Partly cloudy in Eastern Texas.

FORECAST.

Eastern:—Fair and warmer.
Central:—Generally fair.
Western:—Generally fair.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. December Highest (12-30 p.m.) ..... 8.25+12
N. Y. December Lowest (10-20 a.m.) ..... 8.17+04
Liverpool January Highest ..... 4.74+01
Liverpool January Lowest ..... 4.72—01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:

Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bro. cabled:

Dry goods situation much improved since settlement of European affairs. Look for continuation and advise purchases on all weak spots.

New York Cotton Exchange service cabled:

Final estimate world consumption American last season 10,930 carryover 13,652. At close Wednesday first hand Southern prices approximated loan values: Eastern Belt half cent below Western Belt crop. Weather favours picking and ginning. Domestic mills unchanged.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Southern market very firm; expect prices gradually moderately higher. Scarcity of American 7/8 inches indicates larger interest in East Indian cotton particularly American seed.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—New York Journal of Commerce estimate crop 1,13,69,000 bales.

New York.—Market advanced on Journal of Commerce reduced crop estimate.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:

New York:—

"Average of members New York Exchange estimate crop 11,637 bales, Cooperative 12,088. Market acting well. No pressure to sell."

"Generally better feeling 5 private estimates average about 11,770,000. Daily sales of hedges are readily absorbed."

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, cable:

Cotton: Whilst not expecting much change we think Loan supporting prices and improved trade prospects should lead to advance later on.

With Egyptian Cotton crop news bullish and sound statistical position think both Upper and Giza 2 attractive purchases.

Rubber and Metals: Advise purchases on declines as expect gradual appreciation with reeurn normalcy.

Wheat: Suggest purchases March on setbacks.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 157/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 156/14 on scattered realising advanced to Rs. 157/8 on short covering. Later on there was some profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 157/2 where the market steadied.

The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 2 points up. In the local market there was some realising and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 156/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	.....	156	10 0
Oomra D/J	.....	141	6 0
Bengal D/J	.....	118	4 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct 6

		Nov	Dec
Bengal Superfine	123/25	+7	+5
Bengal Fine	120/21	+4	+6
Bengal F G	114/18		
C P 1	143/44	+15	+11
C P 2	141/43	+9	+7
Arvi	141/43		
Amraoti	140/42		
Ellichpur	140/42		
Berar	140/42	+6	+2
Khandesh	131/35	Par	—3
Jalna Sailu	133/35		
Burwah Sanavad	139/42		
Khandwa	139/42		
Harda Khirkiya	139/42		
Mathia	116/21		
Malkapur	136/38		
Broach	145/50		
Punjab 4 F	167/72	No/De	
Punjab 289 F	192/97	+50	
Sindh N T	177/82	+38	Ap/M
Kampala	264/66	+127	
New Manza	252/53		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct 6

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	2 days This year	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year
Khandesh		208	202
Central India	1,042	10,826	
Barsi and Nagar	86	940	438
Hyderabad Gaorani		202	
Berar	342	2,521	6
Central Provinces	160	2,989	48
Total Oomras	1,630	17,692	694
Dholera	251	10,010	600
N W Provinces		2	
Rajputana		732	
Sind Punjab	598	5,670	6,712
Broach	515	4,628	1,382
Coompta & Dharwar	117	3,797	1,802
Westerns Northerns	395	3,045	414
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		936	704
American	4	4	158
Egyptian, African and Sudan		41,219	20,466
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			26
Total	3,510	87,736	32,967

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 29th Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	545	9,370	20,687
Japan and China	3,050	70,608	21,980
Coast Ports	506	3,070	7,271
Up-country by Rail		25,943	23,583
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,812	1,368
Total		4,101 132,803	74,909

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 5.

December	8.24+11
January	8.20+09
March	8.21+11
May	8.14+09
July	8.12+08
September	8.16+07
Middling spot	8.40+05

NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 5.

11 a.m. Ranges.

December	8.23/8.22
January	8.20/8.20
March	8.20/8.20
Noon Call	
December	8.23
March	8.21

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 5.

October	8.32+08
December	8.34+09
January	8.31+08
Middling Spot	8.39+08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 5.

	Bales.
Day's receipts to U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	11,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

October	4.67+02
November	4.70+01
December	4.71
January	4.74+01
February	4.75+01
March	4.76+01
April	4.77+01
May	4.78+01
June	4.78+01
July	4.79+01
August	4.78+01
September	4.78+02
October	4.78+02
Middling spot	4.95+01

10-12 a.m. quotations.

October	4.72
January	4.75

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 5 1/2d. to £7-4-10. London Paris Exchange rate was 4 points down at 178.96. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.80 5/8. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 9/16d. There was little general selling and the support was poor. Later India and speculators bought at the decline and the market was steady. Both New York and Montreal prices were unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

GOLD

Ready	.....	36	0 6
Ashwin delivery	.....	36	1 0
Ashwin Teji-mandi	.....	0	1 6
Kartik delivery	.....	36	1 6
Kartik Teji-mandi	.....	0	4 9

SILVER

Ready	.....	51	0 6
Ashwin delivery	.....	51	1 0
Ashwin Teji-mandi	.....	0	5 0
Kartik delivery	.....	51	2 0
Kartik Teji-mandi	.....	0	13 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 5.

Spot	19 9/16
Forward	19 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 5.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-4-10

N. Y. Silver

New York, Oct. 5.

Spot	42 3/4 cents

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct. 5.

October	42.00
December	41.00

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 6

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£43-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-2-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-0-0
Tone: Firm.	

LONDON METALS

London, Oct. 5.

Copper	£43 8 9
Lead	£15 11 3
Spelter	£14 8 9
Tin	£199 2 6

RISE IN COPPER

Bombay, Oct 6

Yesterday London metal market was firm and all metals were marked up. Copper prices advanced in sympathy with a rise in domestic American prices.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct. 5.

November	£10-1-3.
December	£10-0-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	.....	27	2 0
Highest	.....	27	7 0
Lowest	.....	27	2 0
Closing	.....	27	7 0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	.....	26	13 0
Highest	.....	26	14 0
Lowest	.....	26	10 6
Closing	.....	26	13 0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	.....	18	15 0
Highest	.....	19	3 6
Lowest	.....	18	15 0
Closing	.....	19	1 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

October	5s 1/4d.
December	5s 1/4d.
May	5s 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct. 5.

December	dol 0.64 1/8
May	dol 0.64 7/8
July	dol 0.64 1/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4-0.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-9-0.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-12-0.
Kesar Rs. 14-3-0.
Saraya Rs. 14-1-0.
Java Spot F. 5.95.

New York Sugar

New York, Oct. 5.

January	1.99
March	2.03
May	2.06
July	2.10

LONDON SUGAR

London, Oct. 5.

December	5s. 3 1/4d.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.61—12.
October	6.91+ 1.
November	6.91+ 1.
January	7.09— 4.
March	7.14— 4.
May	7.17— 4.
January	7.42— 4.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.26— 3.
October	6.09— 2.
November	6.07— 2.
January	6.06—
March	6.07— 2.
May	6.08— 1.
July	6.09— 1.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 6.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27,32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Dec 1/6 1/16 Jan/June.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 280 1/4
Bank's buying T T 276 3/4
Bank's buying D D 276 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,315
Bank's buying T T 1,360
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 88
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.80.93 5th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 6th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 6th inst.
Java/London 8.81 1/2 6th inst.
London/Paris 178.96 5th inst.
London/Belgium 28.37 1/2 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.04 1/2 5th inst.
London/Berlin 11.97 1/2 5th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.40 1/2 5th inst.
London/New York 4.80.43 5th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.82 1/2 5th inst.
London/Italy 91.18 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-5-3 1/2 4th inst.
Gold £7-4-10 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 9/16 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 4th inst
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 5th inst
Silver New York Ready 43 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 per cent 5th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 5.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	109 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
October	.....	101	0 0
December	.....	101	0 0
February	.....	100	0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
October	.....	113	0 0
December	.....	113	0 0
February	.....	113	0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
October	.....	154	0 0
December	.....	153	0 0
February	.....	153	0 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 5.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent nominal	£71
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£80 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£89 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£109 1/2
Victory Bonds	£108 1/2
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£10 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£89
National Bank of India	£37
P and O Banking Corporation	£6 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 5.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.80.43
Paris	178.96
Berlin	11.97 1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.83 3/8
Amsterdam	8.82 1/2
Brussels	28.37 1/2
Milan	91.18
Berne	21.04 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct. 5.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. tons Oct. sellers	11/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Oct. sellers	12/0/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Oct. sellers	12/8/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Oct-Nov. sellers	11/0/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Oct-Nov. sellers	10/17/6

LONDON SPELTER

London, Oct. 5.

Spelter had (Indian brand) F.O.B.	14 to 15

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York Oct. 5.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality unchanged

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 5.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	8 3/8

Suspension Of Trading On Stock Exchange Owing To Heavy Rains

RING FLOOR FLOODED WITH WATER

Feeling Calm Despite Firm Wall-Street Advices

BOMBAY: October 6.

As a result of heavy rains and wind storm general business was dislocated in the City and trading ring of the Bombay Stock Exchange being flooded with rain business was suspended to-day.

As usual, the bell rang at noon, but general conditions being not convenient for normal trading, the President of the Exchange announced to suspend business for the day.

Wall-Street Market was firm yesterday and all Metals advanced. Encouraging trade reports induced buying and U. S. Steel shares closed at a rise of dol. 2-5 8 and Anaconda Mining shares improved dollars 1-3/4.

The local Market was expected to show a better tendency, but the general feeling was nervous and buyers seemed apathetic. In private Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,330 and Ordinary shares at Rs. 276.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

Journal of Commerce 11369000 average guess of N. Y. Exchange 11637000 bales.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd/3rd Oct.	.....	1,325
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	.....	84,226
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	.....	31,900
Increase		52,326

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Dec. 119 Jan. 129 March 132 May 143 July 147 at Cross Rate 4.80 5/8.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156—Liverpool May 1939 4.78 Rs. 52 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156—New York May 8.14 Rs. 32 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.80 5/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 155 1/8; highest 156 1/8; lowest 155 1/8; closing 155 3/8.

Oomra D/Jan. op 140; highest 140; lowest 139 3/8; closing 139 3/8.

Bengal D/Jan. op 117; highest 117; lowest 116 7/8; closing 116 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 3 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 13 3/4.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States):—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION

British India during August 1938 222,798; during August 1937 185,589; since 1st September 1937 2,439,836; during corresponding period last year 2,171,286.

Indian States during August 1938 47,224; during August 1937 42,080; since 1st September 1937 553,905; during corresponding period last year 460,060.

Total—India during August 1938 270,022; during August 1937 227,669; since 1st September 1937 2,993,741; during corresponding period last year 2,631,296.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 5-10-38	1410000	2656000
Receipts yesterday 5-10-38	17000	85000
Exports to date 5-10-38	684000	1002000
Stock at Ports 30-9-38	2933000	2494000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-9-38	2630000	1489000
Stock at Liverpool 30-9-38	1157000	684000
Visible Supply 30-9-38	6846000	5107000
Quantity in sight 30-9-38	2552000	3747000
Quantity out of sight 30-9-38	1341000	1521000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Wheat	23,022 cwts.
Linseed	134 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	331 cwts.
Gingellyseed	85 cwts.
Poppyseed	201 cwts.
Groundnuts	17,573 cwts.
Castorseed	209 cwts.
Rice	1,360 cwts.
Myrabollams	436 cwts.
Cottonseed	793 cwts.
Mowraseed	217 cwts.
Gram	1,272 cwts.
Joowar	617 cwts.
Barley	165 cwts.
Bajree	375 cwts.
Indian Sugar	21,429 cwts.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 5.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Oct. sellers	25/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Oct. sellers	26
Wheat South Australian parcels Oct. sellers	27/6

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Water Works Com.	11
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	30
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	52
United Gas Corp.	3
American Tel. and Tel.	146 1/2
Western Union Telg.	30
Great North Pfd. Rly.	23
New York Central Rly.	19 1/2
Union Pacific Rly.	94
Texas Corp.	45 1/2
Union Carbide	85 3/4
National Distillers	25
Reynolds Tobacco B	43
Montgomery Ward	49 1/2
United States Steel	61 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	61 1/2
Crucible Steel	37
Crucible Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	99
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	19
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	51 3/4
Chrysler Motors	76 1/2
General Motors	50 1/2
General Electric	44 3/4
American Radiator	18
Barnsdall Oil	19
Consolidated Oil	9 1/4
Socony Oil	14 1/2
St Oil of N. J.	55 1/2
Chase Bank	38
National City Bank	26
National Dairy	14
Ligett Meyers B	102
Guranty Trust	243
F Woolsworth	47 1/2

Turnover 2 1/4 million shares. Trend upward subject to profit-taking. Dow Jones average 148.32 a rise of 4.09 per cent to-day.

Moderate Business In Yarn

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The result of four Powers' conference held at Munich which had been eagerly awaited has proved to be successful in establishing peace in Europe. As a reaction there has been an all-round decline and our market has remained weak at the close of the week. Enquiries from export markets has quieted down during the past week, enquiries from consuming districts have shown some improvement and though not quite satisfactory, fairly good turnover has been possible. Prices of Indian yarn have remained more or less unchanged with steady undertone. There have been heavy fluctuations in foreign yarns with a sharp decline at the end of the week. The future tendency of the market remains very uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been practically no change in this class of yarns where prices quoted by Manchester Spinners have been found unworkable and forward business has been impossible.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Our market has witnessed heavy fluctuations during the latter part of the week. Owing to heavy arrivals especially in 2/42s grey yarn prices have declined considerably. There has been an all-round decline in grey cotton yarn to the extent of about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per bale. Forward prices quoted by spinners have remained unchanged, however prices in local market have declined considerably. Mercerised yarns have also been affected and there has been a sharp decline in spot as well as on forward prices to the extent of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10. Japanese Spinners have yet been maintaining their previous prices and no fresh forward business has been possible. Sampin as well as Exchange have remained unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Official prices of Italian Syndicate have remained unchanged during the week. Increased enquiries for Italian qualities have been received but owing to limited stocks turnover has been only moderate. No fresh forward business of importance in Italian qualities has been possible during the week. Prices of Japanese artificial silk yarns have remained steady due to scarcity of stocks. Forward prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners have been found much higher and unworkable and no important business in forward shipment have been reported.

INDIAN YARNS

Prices have remained practically unchanged with steady undertone and moderate turnover. Although demand is yet far from satisfactory, there has been some improvement in inquiries and it is hoped fairly good business for Diwali will be possible.

BANK RATE

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged, at three per cent. per annum.—A. P.

LINSEED OIL

London, Oct. 5.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Oct. sellers	21/10 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Nov-Dec. sellers	21/8

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1938

Alert To World Situation

Congress Cabinet's Momentous Sitting

Subhas On Achievements Of Delhi Session Of A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, Oct 5.

Interviewed by the "United Press" regarding his impressions about the recent All-India Congress Committee meeting, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, said:—

"The Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. met under the shadow of a grave international crisis. It was, therefore, natural that for several days the European crisis should eclipse all other issues. The A. I. C. C. proved to be businesslike by vesting the Working Committee with full powers to meet any emergency arising out of that crisis

ALERT.

The Working Committee on its part proved to be fully alert and wide awake and should war have actually broken out in Europe the Committee would not have been caught napping. Though the tension in Europe has been eased for the time being as a result of Czechoslovakia and other European Powers surrendering to the bullying tactics of Germany, I am sure the war danger has simply been postponed. The Indian attitude towards German-Czechoslovakian conflict was given clear and unequivocal expression in a resolution adopted by the Working Committee. With regard to other international problems the A. I. C. C. passed resolutions expressing its sympathy with the Arabs of Palestine.

The Working Committee also decided to accept the invitation of the Wafdist Party of Egypt to their Conference and to invite the Wafdist Party to the next session of the Indian National Congress."

INDIANS IN BURMA.

Referring to the A. I. C. C. resolution on Burma riots, Mr. Bose said:—

"Coming nearer home the A. I. C. C. gave adequate expression to the strong feelings of the Indian people on the recent happenings in Burma which have been responsible for considerable loss of life and property of Indian people. While the Indian National Congress is extremely anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the Burmans it cannot permit the legitimate interests of the Indian people in Burma to be trampled under foot. I hope the resolution of the A. I. C. C. will come as a timely warning to the present Government of Burma."

AN EYE-OPENER.

With regard to the internal problems of the country Mr. Bose said:—

"The pride of place should be given to those resolutions on Federation and the Indian States. It was in the fitness of things that the A. I. C. C. should have passed a resolution reiterating its accepted policy of condemning the proposed Federal Scheme and of preventing its inauguration. The resolution should come as an eye-opener to all those whether in India or in England who might have been hoping that Congress would in fullness of time accept the Federal Scheme.

"With regard to Indian States it is now perfectly clear that the Congress has been taking and will take an ever-increasing interest in the affairs of States' subjects. It may be remembered that soon after the Haripura Congress when dissatisfaction was expressed in certain circles at the resolution on Indian States, I expressed the opinion that too much importance should not be attached to the wording of the resolution because it was perfectly clear that the pressure of circumstances and logic of events would induce the Congress to take more and more interest in the affairs of States' subjects. Whatever might be said about the Haripura resolution on the question there is no doubt that the Haripura resolution has given an impetus to the feeling of self-reliance of the subjects of the Indian States: the effect of this has been all to the good. In spite of the suffering of the State subjects, which, in my view, is unavoidable, they will ultimately come out triumphant. When that day arrives the fight against Federation will receive an accession of strength."

ACTION AGAINST KHARE.

Regarding internal organisation and discipline of the Congress he observed: "It is perhaps well-known that the problem of internal organisation and discipline has been engaging the attention of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee for some time past. In several provinces rapid increase in membership has created new problems concerning discipline. In other provinces the taste of power has brought up problems of a different kind. In the circumstances both Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee had been feeling that if the Congress is not to stultify itself and is to overcome the lure of office, steps should be taken to tighten the bonds of discipline. In pursuance of this object the Working Committee had to adopt the painful measure of taking disciplinary action against the ex-Premier of C. P. No Congressman can feel happy over it. At the same time there was no option before us if the discipline of such a vast organisation was to be maintained. In this connection I may take the public in confidence and say that though there had been lengthy discussions between Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee members as to how we should maintain discipline and conduct the movement in accordance with the principles of truth and non-violence, we have not been able to arrive at definite conclusions so far. It is possible that in the near future we would be able to decide on definite measures that will be necessary in order to maintain the purity of our organisation."

CIVIL LIBERTIES.

Commenting on the resolution on Civil Liberties Mr. Bose said: "The resolution on civil liberties proved to be the most contentious. It was the last resolution adopted by the A. I. C. C. and the meeting came to an end at a time when feelings had been roused and tempers frayed. I hope that inspite of the storm that this resolution raised in the A. I. C. C., the actual working of that resolution will remove much, if not all, of the dissatisfaction and discontent that was apparent."

"On the whole," added Mr. Bose, "the meetings of the Working Committee and A. I. C. C. were momentous ones and it is a matter of universal gratification that the proceedings passed off so smoothly. It is a fortunate circumstance that these meetings were held in Delhi, for, I believe that the presence of All-India leaders seemed to give a fillip to the mass movement in Delhi city and province. Before I came here I had no idea that political reaction was so strong in our metropolis. In spite of the Act of 1935 Delhi is a political backwater to-day and much effort will have to be put forward and considerable sacrifices made if Delhi is to come abreast with the rest of India."

FUTURE OF DELHI CONGRESSMEN.

Concluding he said:—

"I am glad that Congressmen in Delhi are fully alive to the great responsibility which rests on them. In the future fight which Delhi will have to wage against political reaction, she can count on the unstinted support of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee."—United Press.

A scheme costing over a lakh of rupees to establish a Municipal dairy in the town of Sukkur has been prepared by the Sukkur Municipality. The municipal authorities are likely to open negotiations with Mahadev Desai, private secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, on this subject.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S REPLY TO CONGRESS

Karachi Session To Decide Issue

KARACHI: October 6.

With the arrival in Karachi of several prominent members of the All-India Muslim League, the stage has been well set for the momentous session of the Working Committee of the League, which commences its sitting from the morning of October 8.

REPLY TO CONGRESS

Among the subjects on the agenda which are expected to be tackled by the Committee, the letter of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, occupies an important place. Mr. Bose's latest letter will also receive their attention.

From the trend of talks between the Muslim leaders, who are already here, it is thought unlikely that the stalwarts of the League will concede to the suggestion of the Congress.

Mr. Jinnah will, it is understood, be authorised by the League to reply to the Congress President expressing his inability to take up the suggestion of the Congress and affirm his demands already formulated.

The Palestine issue will form another topic of discussion.

The Sind and Assam Ministerial affairs will, it is understood, form another important item on the agenda.—United Press.

SIND MUSLIM LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Allahbux To Entertain Jinnah

KARACHI, Oct. 6.

The Hon. Mr. Allahbux, the Premier, will entertain Mr. M. A. Jinnah at a dinner when he arrives here to preside over the Sind Muslim League Conference. All the Ministers met this morning Maulana Shaukat Ali who has arrived here to attend the Conference.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Khan Bahadur Mushtaq Ahmed Gurnani, Parliamentary Secretary to the Punjab Government and several other Muslim leaders arrived here this morning to attend the Muslim League Conference.—United Press

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The Karachi Municipal Club rejected last night a proposal to extend an invitation to Mr. M A Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, to meet the members of the Club at an 'At Home', by five to four votes.

KARACHI. The Sikh 'Satyagraha' entered into the 7th day on Thursday. Sikh ladies are also enrolling themselves as volunteers for offering Satyagraha.—United Press.

Sir Sikandar Challenged

Punjab Premier's Speech Doesn't Represent Muslim Opinion; Leaguer's Resolution

GORAKHPUR, Oct. 4.

Mr. Zahirulhasan Lari M.L.A. has given notice of a resolution for the next session of the All-India Muslim League Council saying that the speech of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan at Simla assuring the British Government of unconditional support in men and money in case of war does in no way reflect the opinion of the Mussalmans of India and warns responsible members of the Muslim League against making pronouncement of such a nature without reference to the League.

Further by another resolution he urged the League provinces to refrain from enforcing the provisions of the bill in their province —A. P.

MADH-E-SAHABA AGITATION TO BE REVIVED?

Sunni Leader's Statement

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.

Revival of civil disobedience in Lucknow in connection with the Madh-e-Sahaba controversy is foreshadowed in a press statement issued by Maulana Hasain Ahmad yesterday.

"I am thankful to the Sunni public of Lucknow that in connection with the Madh-e-Sahaba agitation they responded generously to my call for peace and remained peaceful all these days. In the meantime, I knocked at every door where I expected that I would gain something but I announce with regret that I was not successful in my attempts. The Sunnis of Lucknow are now at liberty to take any effective steps while remaining peaceful after due deliberation."—A. P.

SUBVERSIVE OF DISCIPLINE

'Varsity Education Re-organisation Committee On C. D. Movement

LUCKNOW, Oct. 5.

"The cult of civil disobedience and Non-Co-operation has been an influence subversive of the spirit of discipline among the younger generations". This is tho reply of the Lucknow University to a 'questionnaire' issued by the University. Education Re-organisation Committee regarding discipline among the students.

The reply adds that individually the great majority of students appeared to be well-mannered and perfectly amenable to discipline. In class-rooms, students were generally well behaved; when there was confusion in a class, it was due to overcrowding.—United Press

Subhas Babu Arrives In Bombay

To Stay In City For Three Days

BOMBAY Thursday.

In spite of the inclement weather, a large number of Congressmen were present at the Bombay Central to receive Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress who arrived by the Frontier Mail, this morning.

A guard of honour by "Desh sevikas', headed by Mrs. Safia Khan, and by the Bombay National volunteer Corps, was presented to the President, soon after his arrival. He was, then profusely garlanded.

The President is expected to stay in Bombay for about three days and his programme in the city has not yet been settled.

At 6 p. m. to-day, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will give an interview to the Press.

Among those who were present at the platform were Mr. Sailesh, Chandra Bose, Subhas Babu's brother, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, vice-President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. and Mrs. Nathalal Parekh, Mr. Mulraj Karsandas and the joint secretaries of the B.P.C.C.

Long before the train arrived, which reached the station half an hour late, a large number of people gathered at the platform where the band was played by the national volunteer corps.

SUBHAS CANCELS ENGAGEMENTS

Shriyut Subhas Chandra Bose after coming to Bombay does not seem to have good health on account of the inclemency of weather. In the afternoon, he developed fever and consequently cancelled all engagements for the day.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning, snapped with his Bombay hostess, Mrs. Nathalal Parekh.

Need Of Inter-Provincial Co-operation

MINISTER PATIL ON PLANNING OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

POONA, Oct. 6.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Industries and Local Self-Government Bombay who returned from Delhi last evening after attending the Industries Ministers' Conference in the course of an interview to the Associated Press expressed satisfaction with the deliberations of the Industries Conference. He stated that the Conference had done valuable ground work for planning industrial development of the country.

Inter-Provincial co-operation and co-ordination of effort was most essential for successful development of most of the basic industries of India. Mr. Patil added that scattered individual efforts in different Provinces, were of no avail. He expected that non-Congress Provinces and Indian States would also wholeheartedly co-operate with the Planning Commission, which is proposed to be constituted soon.

In regard to the possibilities of new industries in Bombay Province, Mr. Patil referred to valuable deposits of bauxite ores in Tungar Hills in Thana, out of which most of the valuable metal of present day aluminium could be produced. Production of artificial silk from artificial fibres would prove a lucrative industry for this Province as Bombay consumed sixty per cent of artificial silk in India. Raw material for this industry was paper pulp, bamboo wood pulp, cotton waste etc. The Bombay Government had already under consideration this question of artificial silk industry.

The Government had already appointed a Committee to consider the possibilities of production of power alcohol from molasses and Mohara flowers and the Committee had submitted its report. This industry had vast possibilities.

MARKETING FACILITIES

In the matter of industrial development, this Province was lucky to have within it the largest commercial and industrial city of India, like Bombay which opened up possibilities for production as well as marketing of these industrial products. Bombay consumed the largest percentage of heavy machinery in India.

Among the chemical industries, Mr. Patil pointed out that there was field for production of bleaching powder caustic soda and soda ash, which were needed in large quantities for this Province's main industries.

In conclusion, Mr. Patil said finance, however, was the greatest problem and it was in this field that inter-provincial coordination and co-operation as well as that of private capital was needed. He hoped that necessary co-operation would be forthcoming and they would be able to get over the obstacle.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — **GUNMAN'S BLUFF**

THERE'S THE FISHING-BOAT, CONNORS!
YEAH, RIGHT ON SCHEDULE! PULL UP ALONGSIDE!
HELLO, CONNORS! WE GOT A BIG LOAD OF FISH THIS TRIP!
NEVER MIND THE SMALL TALK, BARRET.... TAKE THIS SUITCASE AND GET BUSY!
BOY! LOOK AT THAT DOUGH! ..... HAND ME ONE OF THEM FISH!
COME ON! ROLL UP THESE BILLS AN' STICK 'EM DOWN THEIR THROATS! MAKE IT SNAPPY!
I GOTTA HAND IT TO YOU, CONNORS! THIS STUNT SURE FOOLS THE POLICE!
7-8

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